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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Soviet Laws Tightened On Inefficiency

Commissar of Justice Tells of Heavier Penalties for Carelessness

Bad Work a 'Crime'

Executives to Be Imprisoned for 5 Years and More for Failure to Get Results

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet state's determination to show no mercy to inefficient persons in industry, whether they are simple workers or executives, was emphasized in a speech by Nicholas Krilenko, Commissar of Justice, who explained in detail the purpose of recent revisions in legal codes affecting industry.

Labor discipline, said Mr. Krilenko, has been the object of a series of laws decreed during the past two years. Efficient persons who work hard have nothing to fear, but inefficient or careless persons face new penalties. So far as ordinary workers are concerned, the most important change has been abolition of minimum wages, universally applied in Soviet state industry until 1934. Until that year every worker received at least two thirds of the standard wage, however little he produced.

Applies to Everything

"But now we ask 'On what grounds should our workers' government make such minimum payments?'" explained Mr. Krilenko. "This is what we say now: 'You receive what you produce and no more.'" This rule applies in every branch of state economy, he added, whether workers receive monthly wages or are paid by piecework. The minimum wage is retained only for the very small section of private industry still remaining in Russia, including a few foreign concessions.

The Soviet state system, as it has now worked out, seeks to apply "norms" to every kind of work, industry, agriculture, officework, even to actors and artists. These "norms" recently have been increased by an average of about 30 per cent, as part of the Stakhanoff (speed-up) movement. All state employees are then paid on the principle of "progressive piecework." For all produced below the "norm" they are paid a lower rate per piece; above the "norm" the piece rate becomes progressively higher.

Executives Responsible

Mr. Krilenko also explained and justified the recent laws which hold executives criminally responsible for inefficient organization and production. "The Soviet state says to its executives: 'Our toiling masses, the Party and Government, have given you a responsible position. Our Soviet country has made you a leader. And you, what have you done? You turned out spoiled goods. We are not rich enough to tolerate this.' Therefore the law says: 'Output of bad or incomplete production owing to lack of attention to tasks entrusted to managers of trusts, directors of enterprises and administrative and technical personnel, will cause their punishment by imprisonment of not less than five years.'"

Some people have complained, said Mr. Krilenko, saying: "You provide the same punishment for class enemies and industrial directors. But these directors are our own people, Communists." But the law is severe, and rightly so, he insisted, upon those who permit bad work. Systematic inefficiency gets five years in prison or one year at forced labor.

Laws Have Three Uses

Mr. Krilenko explained that Soviet laws in general have three principal uses:

1. As a weapon against "remnants of class enemies."
2. As an instrument of Socialist reconstruction of society.
3. As a mean for educating "new people" with a new socialistic attitude toward labor, public property, social life, and the state system.

Mr. Krilenko vigorously upheld the 1934 treason law, which punishes with death or exile not only traitors but also innocent members of their families. He revealed that Joseph Stalin had personally suggested this law, which he said is "of exceptional value because it introduces into our legislation the conception of fatherland, and makes it a legislative, juridical term."

The Commissar of Justice also approved other recent laws which reversed earlier Communist conceptions. One of these makes juveniles equally responsible with adults for major crimes, another adopts the oriental conception that parents should be held criminally responsible for the misdeeds of children, and a third restores to the political police the right of administrative exile—without open trial—against persons accused of terrorist acts against Government leaders. This is a unique Russian practice developed under the tsars.

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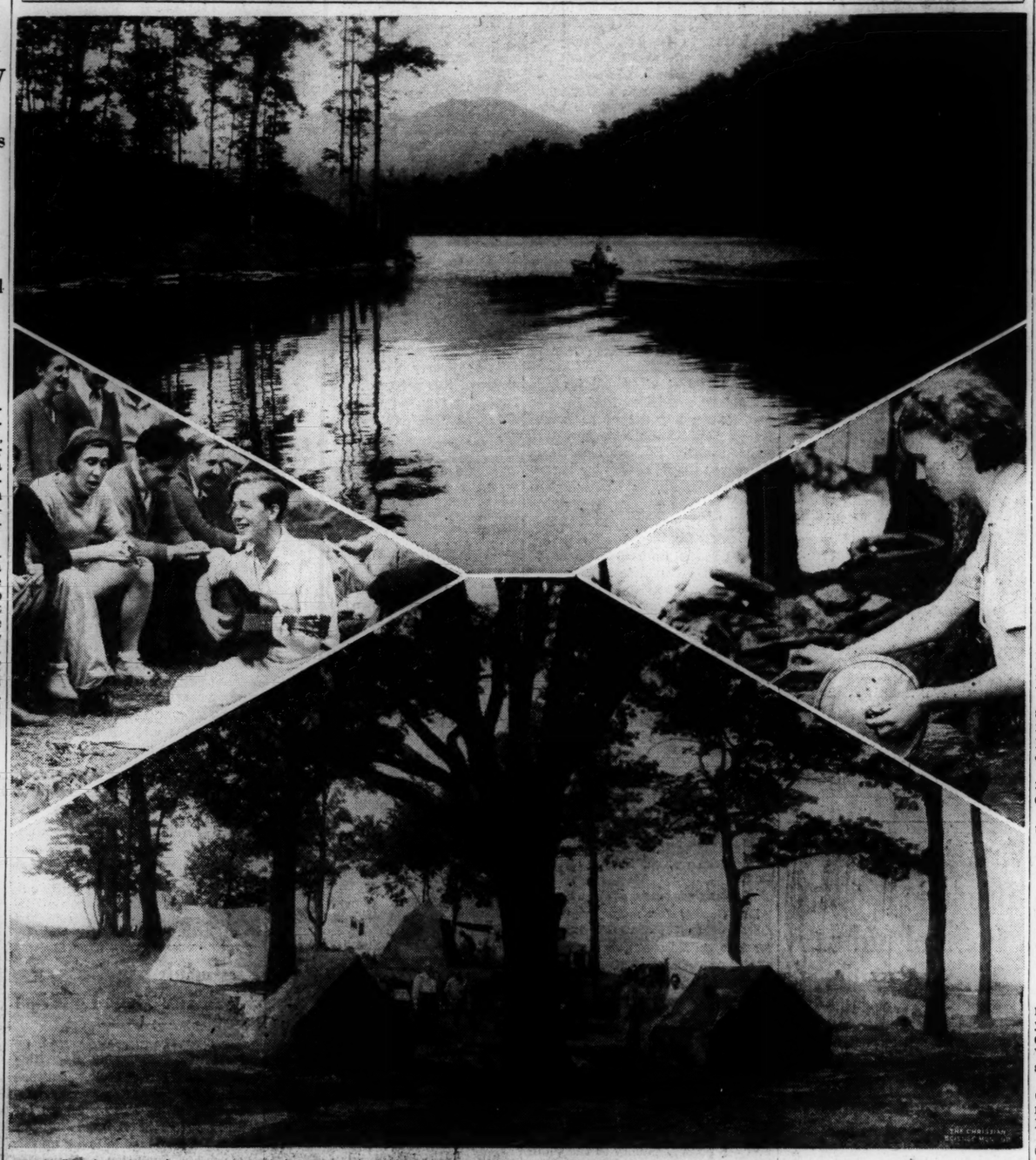
The Call of the Wild Calls to Campers



By a Staff Photographer

National Parks Prove Attractive

Top—Lake Santeetlah in Natahala National Forest. Left Center—Camp Improved by CCC Workers. Right Center—Mohawk Camp on Mohawk Trail. Bottom—Tourist Camp Near St. Joseph, Mich.

Many Thousands Of Acres to Swell Recreation Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—Stimulation of the establishment of "adequate" park and recreational areas for the people of the United States is the purpose of a bill passed by the Senate today. The measure has already passed the House in a somewhat different form.

The bill authorizes the Park Service to make a study of all public park, parkway and recreational programs and of lands valuable for such purposes.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While mellow summer days ripen thoughts of American people toward vacations, and the desire for more adequate recreational facilities grows, Uncle Sam is busily speeding his workers on scores of playgrounds and national parks in order that these projects soon may be ready to accommodate the recreation seeker.

From Maine to California—wastelands are being bought and made over into leisure spots for people to relax in shady nooks and cool glens.

Today there are under development, in 24 states, 46 of this type of recreational center. These areas, ranging from a 21-acre "Wayside" in Virginia to a 67,333-acre tract in

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Desecration of Flag In Puerto Rico Must Stop, Governor Says

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 15 (AP)—Blanton Winship today ordered all island authorities to prosecute promptly any desecration of the United States flag in Puerto Rico.

The order was issued as a result of recent demonstrations in which United States flags have been torn down and nationalist banners hoisted in their place. His instructions were sent by telegraph to all mayors, judges, prosecuting attorneys, and police chiefs.

Governor Winship declared he would use every force at his command to protect law-abiding citizens.

"The employment of crime and violence or terrorism," said the Governor, "will not be tolerated. Should there be any person rash enough to disregard this warning and attempt to use methods of lawlessness and intimidation, you, as agents of the law, are expected to take immediate action against such violators."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, May 15

Blum—He Says War Debt to U. S. Is Wiped Out

Paris—France believes that the question of its war debt to America is wiped out. It was all a "tragic misunderstanding." Thus Léon Blum, Socialist leader, and probable next Premier of France, proclaimed himself on this issue before the American Club.

Subsequently in his speech he said:

"Perhaps the countries which wish peace in the world will some day guarantee world peace, but all hope of such peace must be based on the guarantee that international signatures and international promise will be kept and respected."

Edouard Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialists, possible Foreign Minister in the Blum Cabinet, once lost his Premiership for holding that the French signature on the American war debt claims should be respected.

The status of World War and postwar contracts and agreements is being widely challenged. Adolf Hitler has also long contended that the German signature on the Versailles Treaty was a "tragic misunderstanding." And much of France's current agitation arises from Hitler's wiping out of treaty commitments.

Austrian Fascism—Going Out or Coming Back?

Vienna—Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, symbol of Austrian Fascism, temporarily in eclipse, stood on the platform of Vienna's South Station, bound for Rome, capital of Fascism. Said the Prince, who had that day been deposed as Vice Chancellor:

The fight for Fascism in Austria is just beginning. When I return in a week, the fight for Fascism will start in earnest and Fascism will finally triumph.

Given to Vehemence

Vehement utterances have been rather the rule with the Prince of late. On April 26, when Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg challenged the Prince to disband his private army, the Heimwehr, the Prince retorted: "Only over my dead body will the Fascist Heimwehr be disarmed."

Then, on May 13 he congratulated the Duce on his Ethioian triumph in such ebullient terms as these:

"I congratualte you with my whole heart on the great triumph of Italian Fascist arms over barbarism and over democratic dishonesty and hypocrisy."

This telegraphic exuberance ricochetted off League powers by inference and, it is believed, resulted in Chancellor Schuschnigg's ousting of the Prince.

The world does not know whether the Prince's extravagant utterances are loaded or just blanks. If they are loaded, it is likely that Austria will confront critical days with Prince von Starhemberg at the head of the Heimwehr challenging Schuschnigg and the Army.

Is Regime Crumbling?

Schuschnigg, in a final play for Austrian stability, has ended the dualism represented by both himself and von Starhemberg speaking in contradictory accents from the Cabinet. Schuschnigg, vested with a free hand, labors in order that the Austrian Government, weak in authority, prestige and popular support, shall not, at least, crumble

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Boston News Today:

Curley Victorious in Final Budget Item Vote
Demand Made by Charles Cabot That Curley Retire
City Hall Held Unsafe by Building Department
Storm Warnings Fly From Boston to Eastport

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Japan Reinforces Its Garrisons In Northern China

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TIENTSIN, China, May 15 —The Japanese Army landed 7600 troops from four transports today in a movement described by the Chinese as part of a campaign, encouraged by the Italian seizure of Ethiopia, for ultimate conquest of China.

The troops were destined immediately for strengthening Japanese garrisons in the North China cities of Tientsin and Peiping.

A portion of the reinforcements proceeded immediately to Peiping to strengthen the Japanese garrison in that ancient Chinese capital.

The main body of the newcomers was quartered in barracks of the Japanese concession in Tientsin, bringing the total strength of this garrison to nearly 10,000. The first troops belong to the Kawabe Brigade of the Fifth Division.

Japan informed the United States and other foreign embassies in Peiping of the amazing increases in the garrisons only yesterday when they were already an accomplished fact.

The arrival of the reinforcements today was believed by Chinese to presage an ultimate coming of a full Japanese Army division of 15,000 men.

Simultaneously, as part of its plan to militarize the whole of North China, Japan has started buying extensive lands in the Taku area, in the vicinity of the old forts about that town in North China's Hopei Province.

The Japanese also are planning construction of a modern, four-lane highway from Taku, at the mouth of the Pei River, to Tientsin, and are building extensive new barracks and aviation fields in Tientsin.

Japan now has a total of 15,000 troops south of the Great Wall, 80,000 north of the Great Wall and several thousand at Kalgan, Dolonor and other points of Inner Mongolia.

Informed sources said all apparently were aimed either for ultimate occupation of North China and Inner Mongolia or for a future war against Soviet Russia which many believe inevitable.

Japan blames Chinese tariffs for smuggling: Page 5.
Japan claims right to move troops in China: Page 5.

Hoover Goes Fishin'

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (AP)—Former President Hoover left Philadelphia by automobile today for the fishing lodge of his secretary, Lawrence Richey, in Maryland, 20 miles south of Gettysburg. He will spend the day there and then go to Chicago.

Guatemalans Quit League; Duce Blamed

Geneva Sees Move Due to Italy's Pressure as Sanctions Protest

Owes Back Dues

GENEVA, May 15 (AP)—The Republic of Guatemala resigned from the League of Nations today.

J. A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, received a cablegram from the Central American nation notifying him of the republic's resignation.

League officials said they saw in the resignation the influence of Premier Mussolini of Italy and an indication that Il Duce had brought "commercial" pressure to bear on Guatemala.

They said Guatemala sold a large amount of coffee to Italy and that Guatemala's export trade was greatly benefited by Italian patronage.

Duce's Influence Seen

A prediction was heard in League circles that Premier Mussolini would continue a diplomatic fight against the League among other Latin-American countries as a result of resentment against the League's imposition of sanctions in the Italo-Ethiopian War.

Guatemala had not participated to any great extent in League activities recently. In her resignation, the republic follows in the footsteps of Japan and Germany.

Guatemala did not explain the reason for her withdrawal in the cablegram to M. Avenol.

As an indication of Italy's policy toward Latin-America, sources within the League organization told of a recent contract for machine guns placed by Costa Rica with Italy.

The Costa Rican Government, said these sources, was informed that it would receive "a pleasant surprise." The "surprise" was that Costa Rica received twice the number of machine guns without extra cost.

No Reason Cited

The cablegram from Guatemala read: "I have the honor to inform you Guatemala has decided to withdraw from the League of Nations. We are sending the notification by airmail."

The cablegram was signed by José Gonzalez Campo, Minister of Finance, substituting for the Foreign Minister, who was ill.

The League never heard whether Guatemala was applying sanctions to Italy.

League officials said the Republic owed 140,000 Swiss francs ($45,000) back dues. Her annual dues are 30,000 francs ($9600).

Under the rules of the League, a nation cannot withdraw until its dues are paid. Until this payment is met, a nation remains a member and the dues keep mounting up.

Guatemala was one of the signatories of the League Covenant at the time of its inception at the end of the World War.

In September, 1931, because of financial reasons, Guatemala resigned her seat in the Council of the League.

Under the Covenant, two years must elapse after a resignation is tendered before the withdrawal from the League becomes effective.

Eden confers with Blum: Page 2.
Continued sanctions likely: Page 2.

Roosevelt to Use WPA Relief Funds For 'Pet' Projects

Looks On $1,425,000,000 Appropriation Now Pending as Blank Check for Aid Experiments, He Indicates

Tells of Plan Despite Effort of House To Earmark Money for Works Program

President Insists Resettlement Program Will Be Continued Under Proposal—Hope for Quoddy and Florida Canal Hinges on Robinson Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—President Roosevelt today announced in effect that he would treat the $1,425,000,000 Works Progress Administration appropriation in the pending relief and deficiency bill as a blank check with which to pay for any experiments, like the Tugwell Rural Resettlement Administration or the Ickes Public Works Administration as long as they can be defined as relief.

He explained this intention to his press conference, despite the fact that the House attempted to the best of its drafting ability to earmark the $1,500,000,000 appropriation rigidly to work relief expenditure. The measure is now in Senate committee, and the President's announced intention to divert the funds into various unspecified channels—Quoddy and the Florida ship canal are among them if the Robinson resolution passes—is expected to result in an irresistible drive in the Senate to earmark the funds with copper rivets.

Roosevelt's Plans

Speaking to his press conference, President Roosevelt objected with some heat to reports in the morning newspapers, written strictly on the basis of Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell's testimony before the Senate appropriations committee yesterday, that the work of the Rural Resettlement Administration would come to an end, along with PWA and other alphabetical administrations.

He outlined three functions of the Tugwell administration which will continue to operate, though without specific congressional appropriation of funds, on allocations from the relief-fund pool. First, he said, RA is handling some 550,000 relief families who are kept off the relief rolls by grants and loans enabling them to continue on their own farms. It is much cheaper, Mr. Roosevelt added, to support them on their own farms than to take them away and put them on relief rolls. That work, he said, would continue with money diverted by Harry L. Hopkins, who nominally gets it all, to the Tugwell office.

Work to Continue

Second, RA is moving many farmers from properties where they cannot make a living to lands that can be cultivated and furnish subsistence. This method, too, is cheaper than straight work relief, he said, and will go on.

Third, RA will continue to guide farmers in their methods. In the President's own words, it will continue to tell farm housewives to can enough fruit and vegetables, to slaughter her own pig in the fall, and see that the men of her family cultivate the land properly, terrace erosion lands, feed the soils, and so on. Between 100,000 and 800,000 farms, the President said, can now do without any further government aid because they have been thus educated in the last year or two.

Funds Available

Fourth, the rural or semirural settlement—green belt towns and the like—which have attracted most attention to RA will be completed on money already allocated. The President doubted if any money would be provided to start new towns. Similarly, the purchase of submarginal land has about reached a point where existing options can be taken up for the ensuing year, without new money.

President Roosevelt's rescue of the Tugwell office, which had been considered to be left high and dry by Dr. Tugwell's own testimony yesterday, indicates once more that the plans for the rural re-shaping of America are still closest to the President's heart.

Continuance of PWA

But it is also possible to continue PWA, he said. A huge revolving fund, acquired first by congressional appropriation, but later by sale of local securities taken by PWA in return for its loans, is available on which Secretary Ickes can continue to advance money for any desirable local project. With the revolving fund, he can furnish 55 per cent of the cost of any approved project. If the local community can certify that they need a sufficient quantity of relief labor, and if it can be obtained in the local community, then the remaining 45 per cent can be furnished by the Hopkins fund. Thus PWA operations can continue on a big scale.

In a word, President Roosevelt agreed, in conclusion, the Hopkins appropriation is a vast pool from which various governmental projects with similarity to relief can depend for continued sustenance.

Differences in Plans

President Roosevelt's interpretation of the possibility of distributing the $1,425,000,000 relief appropriation to various offices differs strikingly from that given by Chairman James P. Buchanan of the House Appropriations Committee, on the floor of the House last Thursday.

Representative Andrew J. May (D), Kentucky, asked comprehensively: "Would the Works Progress

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Polish Cabinet's Fall Is Laid To Indefinite Plans

WARSAW, May 15 (AP)—Premier Marjan Zyndram Koscialkowski and his Cabinet resigned today.

President Moscicki immediately assigned Gen. Felicyan Slawog-Skladkowski to form a new Government as Premier.

The resignation of the Premier was predicted in Warsaw April 19 when the government leader failed to go to Hungary to return a visit of Premier Julius Gömbös.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—With the master hand of Marshal Pilsudski no longer at the helm of the state, complaints of a lack of directive ability have been growing against the Government. Unmistakable signs are also seen of division in the ranks of the Government itself.

Close observers, in fact, hold that before long Poland will be face to face once more with the critical task of choosing whether to take the path that leads to democratic forms of government or whether to find an autocrat like Marshal Pilsudski.

Old Parties Abolished

When the Marshal passed on in May, 1935, a new Constitution had just been brought into operation abolishing the old political parties and putting legislative power into the hands of the President and his advisers assisted by a Parliament chosen by institutions instead of by the people.

The conviction has been gradually gaining ground that this system of government is unworkable in that it divorces the Government from public opinion. President Moscicki and Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, Marshal Pilsudski's successor as Inspector-General of the Army, has shown that they are at least in partial sympathy with the popular sentiment by making several changes in the Cabinet, the net results of which had been to reduce the power of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Apple Pies Start Clove Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Apple pies in the United States seem to have started a strike against cloves, judging by the statistics of exports of this tasty spice from Zanzibar and Pemba during the past three years.

The only alternative appears to be that the American apple pie has been contenting itself with clove-stems, the price of which is about one-quarter of that of the genuine article. Whereas exports of cloves to the United States in 1935, at 15,700 cwt., were about half what they were in 1933 and 1934, exports of clove-stems rose from one cwt. in 1933 to 133 cwt. in 1934, and no less than 5584 cwt. in 1935.

If this is the real explanation, however, the American apple pie is faced with a serious problem in 1936, the further export of clove stems from Zanzibar and Pemba having been prohibited as from Dec. 31, 1935.

Total exports of cloves from these two British islands, which share a clove monopoly with French Madagascar, amounted to 215,300 cwt in 1933, 217,500 cwt. in 1934 and 189,800 cwt. in 1935, official statistics show. The Netherlands Indies and India were by far the largest buyers, taking between them about three-quarters of the total output. Great Britain's share of the clove trade proper fell from 25,700 cwt. in 1933 to 7000 cwt. in 1935.

Her quota of clove stems, however, went up from 17,000 cwt. in 1933 to 36,900 cwt. in 1934. But it then fell away again to 21,800 cwt.

Germany was the biggest buyer of clove stems in 1933. The next year she conceded the championship to Great Britain but regained it with a wide margin—a total of 30,700 cwt.—in 1935. Except for the Netherlands, which bought 15,200 cwt. of clove stems in 1935 compared with 2500 in 1934, other countries seem to have gone almost exclusively to Madagascar for their cloves or have used other flavorings.

'Forgotten' Golfer Leads Women Stars

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 15 (AP)—Ignored in the American Curtis Cup team 11 days ago, forgotten by the galleries today, Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, Fort Worth, Texas, led the field in the first round of the British Women's Championship over the Southport and Ainsdale course this bleak, windy day.

Putting with magic touch, Mrs. Goldwaite toured the course in even par 75, one shot in front of three Britishers, Miss Dianna Fishwick, former British women's champion, Miss Elsie Cortlett, who went to the semifinals in this tournament in 1934, and Miss Vyvian Lamb.

Free Golf and Tennis For Philadelphia Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 15—School children may now use 42 Fairmount Park tennis courts without charge. Under an order issued by the park commission May 13, they may go to them in groups of eight, accompanied by an instructor, between 4 and 6 o'clock on school days. During vacation time the children's period will be from 9 a. m. until noon from Mondays to Fridays.

The commission also voted to allow youths between 12 and 16 to use the free Cobbs Creek golf course, if accompanied by an adult.

As a memorial to Col. Robert Glendinning, who left $30,000 for care of a rock garden on East River Drive, it was decided to name it "Glendinning Gardens."

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Eden and Blum Hold Conference On Future Policy

PARIS, May 15 (AP)—Anthony Eden, Great Britain's Foreign Secretary, conferred today with Léon Blum, French Socialist leader who is almost certain to be France's next Premier.

The two discussed the policy which the incoming Leftist Cabinet will maintain toward Italy and Germany when it is formed in June.

Mr. Eden, who was on his way to London from Geneva, also spent an hour with Pierre Etienne Flandin, the French Foreign Minister.

The meeting with Mr. Blum took place just before the Socialist leader of the new majority in the Chamber of Deputies went to an American Club luncheon to talk on his foreign policy.

What M. Blum told Mr. Eden was not immediately disclosed, but the former indicated that he hoped to "patch up the wounds" in the League of Nations with an emphasis on mutual assistance against aggression.

There is much talk in France of plans for new mutual assistance pacts, including one among Mediterranean countries, but little if anything is expected to be done in this direction until after the new Government is formed.

Bank of Italy Sends Staff to Ethiopia To Reorganize Finances

ROME, May 15 (AP)—The Bank of Italy dispatched a staff to East Africa today to organize Ethiopian finances.

A group of bank inspectors and functionaries departed on the financial invasion after Premier Benito Mussolini's decree of annexation was ratified yesterday by the blackshirt Chamber of Deputies.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, commander-in-chief of the Fascist armies in East Africa, undertook his powers as viceroy at Addis Ababa also with the formal approval of the parliament.

Count Costanzo Ciano, President of the Chamber, pointed out Italy's new course away from war and destruction toward peace and reconstruction.

After the Duce told the Chamber yesterday that Italy's annexation of Ethiopia was "irrevocable," Count Ciano closed the session with the declaration: "Italy . . . measures itself on the labor front." He expressed hope that "none will disturb our civic redemptionist work."

His words were interpreted to mean that Italy was willing to lay down its arms and take up the plow.

Officials clamped down on all speculation concerning Italy's future status in the League of Nations after withdrawing its delegation from Geneva in protest against the Council's recognition of the Ethiopian delegate and continuance of sanctions.

The officials preferred to await the attitude of the incoming Leftist Government of France and a settled reaction abroad before giving further indications of Italy's course.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

from within; but if it falls, its collapse shall come from clean-cut engagement between a more unified Government and external forces.

Courses Open

Recent events have revealed three possible courses for Austria:

1. It can seek the path of independence, avoiding attraction into the German or Italian orbit. The difficulties of such a course lead many careful students of international affairs to predict that Austria may resort to restoration of the Hapsburgs.

2. It can continue in the Italian orbit, where it has moved of late. But the Austro-Italian alliance appears one of convenience to save Austria from being gobbled up by the National Socialists. This alliance has been tangibly weakened by the ousting of von Starhemberg, ardent follower of the Duce.

3. It can incline toward the German orbit. Language, blood, economic interests—all constitute natural bonds between Austria and Germany. Hitler with his terrorist methods and his racial persecutions broke these bonds that otherwise would have bound the two nations together.

Chancellor Schuschnigg, strongly royalist and Catholic, may revolt at permitting Hitler to preside over Austria's destiny. But it is probable that he will incline further toward Berlin than Rome, all the while seeking to husband Austria's sovereignty.

League—Abolition of Coercion in Hinted Reforms

Reforms in the League of Nations machinery and broad concessions from League advocates are being offered to make Geneva more palatable to the United States.

Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, announced that he would advocate such broad reforms in the League that entry of the United States, Japan and Germany would be possible.

Lord Dickinson, one of the originators of the League, speaking in the House of Lords, declared that if the price of American participation in the League was removal of Article XVI (the sanction provision) he would willingly pay it.

Dr. Alfred Salter, member of British Parliament, speaking in Philadelphia, joined the considerable list of British lecturers, to propose League reforms to induce American entry.

Most reforms proposed or hinted at have been in the nature of moderating the coercive features of the League Covenant. America's rejection of the League was based primarily upon reluctance to participate in coercive action under the Covenant or to subscribe to an engagement that might imply coercive action directed against itself.

The Same Voice

The very day that these British overtures to America were being sounded, the voice that helped boom down the League in the American Senate in 1919 was booming again. It was the voice of Senator Borah speaking at Newark, N. J. He declared that powerful influences were at work to drag America into European alliances.

When the Lodge-Borah-Johnson leadership swayed the Senate into rejection of the League, Senator Borah spoke particularly of the financial domination of France, which he distrusted.

The Leftist victory in France, elevating French Socialism to power, has probably struck a hard blow at this domination, so apprehensive to the Senator.

Little Powers Want Sanctions to Remain To Penalize Aggressor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 15—Maintenance of sanctions for an indefinite period, even after the League Council meeting in June, is now generally expected by observers here.

This view is based partly on the situation among the small powers of Europe as disclosed at Geneva whence the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, returned today, and partly on the speeches of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and Earl Stanhope, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, yesterday. Mr. Eden, it is understood, found the smaller and neutral powers of Europe are determined not to recognize the Italian annexation of Ethiopia and are "ready to continue sanctions if Britain will do so."

Why Abandon Stand?

Moreover, as they, like Britain, appear unready to co-operate with a power which has flagrantly broken her word, it is widely felt that no advantage is to be gained by giving up sanctions, since the only object of doing so would be to enable Italy to resume full co-operation with the League majority, which they are not prepared for.

Lord Stanhope, in the House of Lords debate yesterday, declared categorically: "To take off sanctions without further consideration, simply because Italy has arrived at Addis Ababa is an impossible policy to pursue. The League was undoubtedly right," he added, "in postponing the decision till June."

Baldwin Supported Stanhope

The tone of Mr. Baldwin's speech yesterday supported this statement by the Government spokesman in the Lords, though he made no precise announcement.

Though Lord Stanhope only specified June, there is a growing feeling that the League may decide to leave sanctions in force considerably longer, unless or until Italy shows a disposition to negotiate. Many agree with the London Times military correspondent who wrote yesterday: "We still have to see the sequel, even the local sequel in Abyssinia." Because the invaders are only in occupation of about half the country, there is a government functioning in Gore, in West Ethiopia—and the rains are coming.

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Vacation and Pay Promised 60,000 In Steel Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, May 15 — More than 60,000 steel workers in the eastern states will set out on their vacations this summer with lighter hearts and heavier pocketbooks as a result of the decision of three of the major steel producers here to inaugurate vacations with pay for both their wage workers and salaried personnel.

Lead in the new policy, which steel observers expect to spread throughout the industry, was taken by B. F. Fairless, president of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Announcement was made at the Pittsburgh office that paid vacations would be granted all employees with five or more years of continuous service with the company, "in response to the request of employee representatives."

20,000 to Get Holiday

Carnegie-Illinois employs more than 40,000 mill men in the Pittsburgh and Chicago territory and at least half of these are believed eligible for the vacations.

The Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation followed with an announcement that between 10,000 and 12,000 "five-year men" would receive pay on vacation this year. This action, too, was attributed by the company to a request by employee representatives. A notice posted at the Pittsburgh and Aliquippa works stated:

"Your petition for vacations with pay for employees receiving hourly, tonnage, piecework and combination rates has been under consideration, and the management has decided to grant such vacations for the current year to employees with five or more years of continuous service."

Bonus or Vacations

Thirty thousand men are affected by a similar plan adopted by the Republic Steel Corporation. However, Republic's employees may elect to forgo their vacations and receive the money as a Christmas bonus.

The concerted vacation action was interpreted by Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, as a move to strengthen the position of so-called company unions in the steel industry as opposed to "outside" unions.

"I think it is thrown out by the corporations for the purpose of keeping the employees interested in company unions," Mr. Tighe declared.

Flood Loans of $277,440 Asked at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 15 (AP)—John I. Donovan, branch manager of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced today the first 100 applications for flood loans in the Springfield area totaled $277,440.22. The average amount asked was $2774.40, and the largest loan sought was $50,000 by an industrial plant.

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PUEBLO, COLORADO

Honors Bestowed On Foreign-Born American Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15 — Three American citizens of foreign birth, whose work in the United States was considered to be outstanding, received the first awards of merit bestowed by the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare at a dinner of the institute at the Biltmore Hotel May 13. Hereafter it is intended to make the awards annually.

The three recipients are Dr. Alexis Carrel, physician; Dr. Walter Damrosch, musician, and Jonas Lie, artist. Each received a hand-lettered scroll bearing the title "an American Roll of Honor" given to "distinguished citizens of foreign birth who have made significant contributions to American life."

Dr. Carrel, who was born in France, came to the United States in 1905. Dr. Damrosch, German born, arrived here in 1871, while Mr. Lie came to America from Norway in 1893.

Large List of Candidates

Eighteen countries of origin were included in a panel of 30 names from which the final selections were made by a committee with Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, as chairman. In presenting the awards, Dr. Chase emphasized that the committee's chief difficulty has been selecting three persons from so large a list of deserving candidates.

"What we tried to do was to select for this occasion three recipients whose influence is international and national in scope, constructive in character, definite and purposeful in its objectives," he said.

"So many nations have enriched America, contributions to her life have come from such varied sources that we can scarcely any more weigh nation against nation. To me there is something about this occasion which far transcends its significance in terms of any individual. So far as I know it is the first time when we are asked to consider seriously the contributions made by the contemporary first generation of American stock to our civilization."

Accomplishments of Winners

Dr. Carrel, for many years director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is the winner of a Nobel prize and also holds distinguished honors from various professional and research organizations.

Dr. Damrosch was conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra for 24 years, and since 1928 has been musical counsel for the National Broadcasting Company.

Dr. Lie, president of the National Academy of Art and Design, has contributed paintings to practically every important gallery in the country, and was made a Knight of St. Olaf in Norway.

Besides Dr. Chase, the awards committee included Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times; Henry Goddard Leach, editor of Forum; Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, and Dr. James T. Shotwell, president of the League of Nations Association.

Roosevelt to Divert WPA Relief Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration be allowed or authorized to transfer funds from his work to the Ickes outfit?" (The same thing applies to the Tugwell office, or other administrations.)

Representative Buchanan, in reply, said: "He would not be."

Representative May: "He would be confined to transferring from one of his own activities to another of his own activities."

House View of Hill

Representative Buchanan: "We went into that question very carefully, drew the bill very carefully, and had a consultation with the Comptroller General's office. This I did myself; and I can assure this House, I want the members to understand it, because they must not be mislead that every bit of this money must be spent under the guidance and direction of the Works Progress Administrator.

"He may adopt a project from the PWA as his own project and put men to work on it. He may adopt a project of Tugwell's and put men to work on it, but not a cent of money may be transferred to either one."

This quotation, from an administration stalwart, shows that the House intended to earmark the money as firmly as possible.

Leave It to Hopkins

"I thing all direct relief ought to be concentrated under one agency," Chairman Buchanan said yesterday. His view was echoed in the Senate, when Senator Frederick Steiwer, (R) Oregon said: "I believe we should leave it all to Hopkins. He may be the world's greatest spender, but he is not the world's greatest visionary."

This, too, reflects accurately the predominant view of the Senate. President Roosevelt, on the other hand, evidently considers the money can be transferred freely, under the interpretation that Mr. Hopkins can appoint "agents" who in effect will be officials of the needy outfits, such as the Tugwell RA or the Ickes PWA.

Contest Looms

Thus the impression left yesterday, that RA, PWA, and others were on the way to speedy oblivion as soon as present projects are finished, was rapidly reversed. Or at least, the basis of a stiff contest between White House and Congress on the exact degree of diversion President Roosevelt or Mr. Hopkins can carry out.

On the basis of evidence of the last 24 hours, the executive and legislative branches of the government appeared poles apart.

Borah Implies 'Walk' If G. O. P. Vacilates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., May 15—Declaring he was uncertain of everything save himself, Senator William E. Borah, Idaho Republican Progressive, candidate for President, is out today with a veiled threat that he will walk out of the national convention when it meets in Cleveland next month unless the national conclave "meets the issues." If it did so, there would be no need for further discussion, Senator Borah told reporters following an address by him in the Krueger Auditorium here last night.

An attack on the Republican national leadership and a scoring of the Republican members of the New York State Assembly for defeating the eight-point social security bill sponsored by Senator John J. Dunnigan and Assemblyman Irving Steingut, New York Democrats, marked Senator Borah's address. Such tactics, he declared, were typical of the Republican "folly" and unless these policies were changed, they foredoomed the party to defeat in November.

Demands Liberalization

He demanded liberalization of the organization throughout, declaring that the party leaders were fully aware of this need, but had gone so far as to risk the wrecking of the party in order to maintain their control.

Senator Borah, in reply to questions, declared that nothing would stop him in his efforts for reform of the party. He shied away from a direct reply to a question if he would be interested in a third party.

"That is a big question," he said. "I have not thought of it myself. I am not sure of anything but myself. I am going to stick to the issues I set forth tonight, and I am going to be where I can advance them best."

"If that should be in the ranks of the Democrats, would that make any difference?" he was asked.

"Nothing will stop me," he declared.

More Than a Platform

"Do you think there is any chance of getting most of your ideas in the Republican platform?" he was queried.

"With me this campaign will not be satisfied with a platform," he replied. "I want someone on top of it to execute it."

Senator Borah's address was advertised to be made over a nation-wide hookup of the National Broadcasting Company, but because of "commercial commitments," his time on the air was limited to 30 minutes—from 8:30 to 9 o'clock last night. As a result, he refused to speak over the radio and did not appear at Krueger Auditorium until after time for the radiocast had expired. Representative Hamilton Fish (R), of New York, Senator Borah's eastern manager, took the time, however, and made a vigorous radio plea for "the only man who can defeat President Roosevelt in November."

Wants U. S. Neutral

Senator Borah dealt specifically with national issues and with United States participation in European affairs. He repeated previous warnings by him that a European war might break out at any time, and that if it did, every effort would be made to bring the United States into it.

He criticized the foreign relations attitude of Walter E. Edge, formerly Governor of New Jersey and one-time United States Ambassador to France, who is one of the "big four" candidates for delegate-at-large in the New Jersey primaries next Tuesday and who is pledged to Gov. Alf M. Landon for the Republican nomination.

Also he criticized the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace and its founder, declaring that "the United States should mind its own affairs and devote itself to maintaining the American way of living and let the European nations settle their own disputes.

Party at Lowest Ebb

He stressed that Mr. Edge was a member of the United States Senate in 1919 and voted for the League of Nations, adding that he was not the kind of an expert on international affairs that he wanted in a position of influence.

The Republican Party enters the campaign this year "under the most disparaging conditions in its history," Senator Borah declared.

"In the Senate of the United States, on the Republican side, you will see only a few chairs occupied, while the Democratic side is crowded to the walls," he continued. "The same situation is true in the House of Representatives.

"In all the states of the Union you have only four Republican governors. You have great Republican states with Democratic governors. I ask you why that is so and what is the remedy.

Says Confidence Lost

"I maintain that this is true because the men in control and shaping the course of the Republican Party have lost the confidence of the men and women of the United States. Do you think that the Republican Party will win the election next fall under the same leadership that has brought it to its present desperate condition?

"I maintain that there is no chance for victory next fall unless the leadership is liberalized, is humanized and the party is brought in line with the principles that will bring the average man and woman to its support.

"The present leaders know that this is true and are striving solely to maintain their hold on the party machinery in order to control it in future years. Most of these men are very nice men personally, but there is nothing in their political philosophies, in their political creeds, that would give any hope to the average men and women of the United States.

Cites New York Case

"Look at what happened in New York State the other day, where this element was in control. A measure on social security—something for the aged, the crippled and the infirm—was up, and they defeated this measure. . . ."

Senator Borah said he entered the campaign knowing what he had to face: that the organization was against him in every state. This, however, made no difference, he indicated, if the Republican Party would liberalize its platform and meet the issues.

"But if the Republican Party refuses these issues, no party alignment will control me for a minute," he declared. "I urge you to put the party in a position where it can repossess the confidence of the people.

"They talk about my walking out. Let them face the issues, then there will be no talk of walking.

Can Control Voters

"I'd like to know what they are going to do if I should win. What I desire to warn these gentlemen is that they can control the convention, but they cannot control the voters. . . .

"They oppose me because I am opposed to monopoly in the United States. That's the real reason; that's the reason I am a dangerous man—because I am opposed to monopolies, fixing prices for 130,000,000 Americans.

"They say we should go back to 1928-'29 and the glorious conditions that prevailed then, but they ignore the fact that in those very years 70 per cent of the American people were living on the bare necessities of life and 50 per cent did not even have enough to live up to the bare necessities. . . .

Would Break Monopoly

"I pledge myself that if I am ever President of the United States, I will break monopoly power in the United States, and they pay me the compliment of believing that I would do so.

"I have nothing against men of wealth, but I am thinking of the 50,000,000 people who are going to have only the bare necessities of life. Now the time is come when we know what the monopolistic system means.

"I am not a radical. A man who stays within the Constitution is not so very radical. The trouble is that I am not a radical, but right."

Philadelphia Gets After Bus Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 15—"Wildcatting" by buses plying between Philadelphia and New Jersey suburbs is receiving the displeased attention of Mayor S. Davis Wilson. "We are determined to break up this wildcat bus operation and provide safety for pedestrians and motorists," he declared as he ordered police to take action against offending bus drivers.

The Mayor had received reports that buses of competing lines were not only endangering traffic in attempts to outdistance each other—sometimes even careening down busy streets three abreast—but that rival operators were stationing empty buses on side streets, ready to pull out in front of others endeavoring to proceed on schedule.

Bus drivers are now ordered not to attempt to pass moving vehicles going to or from the Delaware River Bridge. Police are also ordered to break up the practice of parking buses on side streets and to arrest drivers who do not obey a first warning. A special detail of motorcycle police has been assigned to carry out these orders.

Polish Cabinet's Fall Laid to Indecision

(Continued from Page 1)

so-called "Colonels' group" which was established in office by Marshal Pilsudski.

Restrictions on Liberty

An indication of the present trend of feeling in the country was given in a recent article in the Warsaw newspaper Czas. Parliament, said Czas, is in too slight contact with the electors, the press has too little liberty, the right of public meeting is too limited. Hence co-operation between the Government and the people is theoretical rather than actual, Czas concluded.

As an example of the present situation, it may be mentioned that the Gazeta Polska, which is almost a semi-official newspaper, was confiscated on April 19 for publishing an article by M. Ignaz Matuszewski, a former Finance Minister and member of the Colonels' group, criticizing the Government for its weak, wavering policy, which, he said, was responsible for the rioting in Lwow during which a number of fatalities occurred.

Too Many Officials

M. Matuszewski declared that the Government ought to draw the logical conclusion from such an occurrence, namely, that it had lost the confidence of the country, and resign.

The chief opponents of the Government are the National Democrats, who are strongly anti-Semitic and anti-Communist.

The National Democrats attribute the existing unrest to propaganda by Communists, many of whom, they say, are Jews. A more moderate view is that the serious economic situation is the main source of the trouble, and that if the lot of the peasant and industrial worker can be improved, the unrest will diminish.

There is undoubtedly extreme poverty among a large section of the population, and their good temper is not improved by the fact that they see a huge army of well-paid officials drawing comfortable salaries and apparently doing comparatively little work.

Columbia Song Director Gets Fox Memorial Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—The Richard H. Fox Memorial Prize for the "greatest influence and helpfulness in extra-curricular activities" in Columbia College has been awarded to Emerson Buckley of New York, manager of the glee club and song director of this year's varsity show.

Fifty-eight King's Crowns, highest recognition accorded by the college for non-athletic activities outside the classroom, also were bestowed by the King's Crown Advisory Committee. The cumulative gold crown, a special honor, was awarded to Stephen J. Grob of Newark, N. J., and Bertram Miller of New York City.

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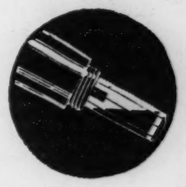

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Racial Rivalries Stir Two Groups in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, May 14—Many Jews were evacuated from the old city today after further casualties had tightened the racial tension in Jerusalem. Frequent shots have been exchanged, with injuries both to Arabs and Jews. The police guard has been doubled in the old city.

Arms and steel helmets have been distributed to British officials. Troop reinforcements have come from Egypt.

The recurrent disorders in Palestine are being caused by a very serious and deep-seated conflict between two nationalisms. Until 16 years ago, Arabs constituted almost all of the inhabitants of the country. It was their land. Since then some 300,000 Jews have come here, and they aspire to make Palestine their land. Naturally, the 900,000 Arabian inhabitants are opposed to this. They are determined to resist "the Jewish invasion" with all the might at their disposal.

Not Merely Local

And this is not merely a local conflict. Behind the Jews are 15,000,000 co-nationals possessing much wealth and exercising much influence in a score of lands. Behind the Arabs is the whole Arab world, steadily rising on an ever-growing tide of nationalism. The vanguards of two great forces are meeting here.

Both sides make very appealing claims. The Jews inhabited and dominated parts of Palestine for more than a millennium; the Arabs have occupied it still longer. On the Arab side is the right of possession; on the Jewish side, the right of progress, development, and able exploitation.

The Jewish settlers are transforming the country. They are turning it into a promised land. They are restoring a prosperity which Palestine has not enjoyed for 2000 years. They have brought water, light, and abundant harvests. They have brought health, enthusiasm, song and hope.

Like California

The Jews have made parts of the country resemble California with hundreds of glowing orange groves. They have transformed many wildernesses into gardens, brought streams of living water from rocks, made flourishing cities spring from bleak sand, dried swamps, helped cover the country with a network of almost perfect roads, enormously increased the value of land, and opened scores of factories.

This is being accomplished by some of the most ardent, heroic, hardworking pioneers to be found anywhere in the world. This old, old country has become a young people's land. There is a "New Jerusalem"—outside the old walls. And there is a new Palestine.

Brave people have arrived here from the ends of the earth and made their dreams come true. They have dreamed of equality, justice and plenty, and here many little communities have made that a reality. They have dreamed of freedom and homes, of owning property, and working in gardens, and here they have found it all. They have dreamed of brotherhood, comradeship, co-operation and here they have created it. Palestine has made more progress in the last decade than in the past 20 centuries.

Lots of Enthusiasm

The land throbs with a spirit of enthusiasm. Everything seems possible. Men and women daily see the fruit of their toil. They dam the Jordan River, and not only light the land with the current they create, but water miles of gardens. They dig a myriad of wells, emptying into lofty tanks, and you hear engines pumping water along every road at all hours of day and night. In one valley alone 25 new villages have appeared. There are 30,000 men and women working in factories in an area that 20 years ago was a sandy waste. Two excellent new harbors have been created. The roads are filled with traffic. In every new center life is inexpensive, pleasant, hopeful. The glow of social progress and of achievement is on the face of every pioneer. It is a land for common folk, for young people seeking a future.

A spirit of equality, fredom, human worth prevails. It is the kind of society Walt Whitman might sing about. Humanity has made a new start. Children are well kept and well dressed, with facilities for work and play and study.

Palestine Becomes Jewish

And most important of all, the Jews are converting Palestine into a Jewish land. They have their own university here and hundreds of primary schools. They speak the Jewish language, celebrate Jewish holidays, give Jewish plays, issue Jewish papers, and publish Jewish books.

It is one of history's most remarkable renaissances. Men come here from Baghdad, Moscow, Warsaw, Saloniki, Berlin, New York and Bucharest with no common language, and with most conflicting views. There are orthodox Jews, waiting for a Messiah; Socialists and Liberals; there are pert flappers and stern grandpas with long locks and solemn faces. But in Palestine a nation is being reborn, and within a few months they all come to feel as one and begin to talk a language 3000 years old.

Another Revival

That is one side of the story. But there is another one, too. The Arabs are also undergoing a revival. There is a new Arabian spirit. You find it in Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Iraq. Young Arabs from Palestine study in Europe and come back home to demand reforms. They cry for democracy, the right of self-government, control of their own affairs and the exclusion of the Jews. Arabian women gather and protest against the Jews. Arabian youth form rabid societies and consecrate themselves to the task of driving out the Jews. On this question both Christian and Moslem Arabs are one. They complain that a foreign power, Great Britain, has taken their land, and is giving it to Jews.

No issue could be plainer. The young Jewish colonists in Palestine want power, political authority, and security. The pioneers in Australia, Kansas, South Africa, and Kenya, all sought and won political authority. They considered that a basis of success. The white settlers in America were not content to leave government in the hands of the Indians. And most young, enthusiastic Jews here have exactly the same attitude.

Want New Jewish State

The Jews want to see 1,000,000 Jews here within 10 years. They hope to create a Jewish state. They feel superior to the Arabs and expect to force them into order and submission. This is not the official aim of Zionism, but it is the dream of every young colonist here. He didn't come to be at the mercy of Arabs.

But the Arabs, of course, will not permit such a development without fighting. They are fighting now. They killed 100 Jews in 1929 and are committing acts of violence against the Jews now, almost every day. They demand that Jewish immigration cease and that the Arabs be given control of their own land. And as the Arab youth come more and more to the fore, this crusade gains in strength.

The Arabs in Syria will secure some rights from France. The Arabs in Egypt will secure more rights from Great Britain. The Arabs in Iraq have already won freedom. All this is likely to fire the Palestine Arabs to greater efforts.

Anti-British Propaganda Circulated by Italians; Arabs Prove Easy Marks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAIFA—Despite eased tension in the Mediterranean between Italy and England, there has been no lull in Italian propaganda aiming to win Arab sympathy for her Ethiopian campaign and at the same time to alienate the Arabs from the British fold.

Large, brown envelopes, containing pamphlets which explain the Italian case against Ethiopia, were recently delivered by Palestine mailmen to Arab mailboxes. One pamphlet, "The Last Stronghold of Slavery" by a professor of the University of Rome, begins by telling "what Abyssinia is" but concludes by comparing the colonial possessions of Italy and Britain.

Intended to expose the alleged hypocrisy of Great Britain's objections to Italian action in Ethiopia, is a one-page reprint of a Memorandum by the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India nearly a century ago, and written in 1848. It concerns the annexing of the Punjab and includes Queen Victoria's communication to Lord Russell saying "that she quite approves of the annexation of the Punjab, and is pleased to find that the Government concur in this view." The leaflet concludes with this concise Italian comment: "For 'insurrection at Mooltan' substitute 'Wal-Wal incident,' for 'India' 'Eritrea,' for 'the Punjab' 'Abyssinia' . . . for 'the British Government' 'the Italian Government,' and the analogy is complete."

In addition to putting forward its case against Ethiopia, the Italian Government is conducting active anti-British propaganda as the British Intelligence Service well knows. Useful for converting the Arabs to Italy's side are numerous Italian schools and hospitals in Palestine, Egypt and Trans-Jordan. Patients of the Italian charity hospitals in Jerusalem report that the doctors and nurses, Italian or Italian-trained, spend much time talking about things far removed from matters of health, and at the end of the visit, they presented patients with bundles of printed matter.

Although it cannot be proved, some well-informed persons assert that Italy subsidizes many of the most anti-British Arabic newspapers, and that the Egyptian nationalist press, part of which has been violently anti-British during the last few months, is getting money from a foreign source.

While it would be superficial to attribute the anti-British riots in Egypt to Italy's machinations, Italian agents are believed to have been active in Egypt during those days, and still are. Few incidents in a British colony or mandate which can be exploited to arouse the Arabs against Britain are left unexploited. As an example, when £150,000 worth of ammunition was almost smuggled into this country last winter, emissaries were sent to Arab villages to tell the people that Britain was arming the Jews. The Italian broadcasting station at Bari was foremost in fomenting trouble during the intense days which followed the arms discovery.

To show the Arabs under British rule how well are faring their brethren who live under Fascism, a well-printed, excellently illustrated magazine, the Illustrated Libya, is sent to Arabs gratis.

Another propaganda medium in Arabic is the Berid Barca, or Barca Post, a newspaper published in Tripoli, which is sent to many Arabs free of charge.

Mexico Adds 1000 Rural Schools

Mexicans Are Eager to Learn
Classes in Basket-Making and Weaving Are a Feature of Rural Schools

Many of them are in remote sections of the republic and in many cases become more dear to the people than the churches — peasants, old and young alike are eager to get facts rather than mere promises.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—One thousand new rural schools are now functioning, Gonzalo Vazquez Vela, Minister of Public Education, announced to the press recently. These will include sections of the Republic that heretofore have been practically deprived of educational facilities due to the lack of roads and other communications with the center of the nation.

The intense work of roadbuilding which has been put into effect as one of the results of the Six-Year Plan has brought a new life to many neglected regions where the natives might have been inhabitants of some remote country.

To a traveler this educational work is perhaps the most interesting thing about the governmental program.

Schools Are Rude Affairs

The rural school, to be sure, is a sorry affair from American standards. Often a mere shack, bare boards painted a delicate pink or blue so dear to the heart of the ever aesthetic Mexican. Inside, rough benches, a blackboard, maps; but few books, for textbooks have, until recently, been too expensive for even the city child to possess.

The pupils are even more interesting than the building itself. Children of all ages; young girls; boys who have stolen a few hours away from their tasks; later on as the days' work draws to a close men and women, even elderly people, gathered here to study, to ask questions.

The rural school has in a few short years become the center of community life in these far-off villages. In many places it has displaced the church, one of the chief reasons, many think, why the Roman Catholic Church has so opposed the Mexican educational program.

Tired of Mere Promises

The Mexican peasant is tired of promises. That is why in many villages the churches are abandoned while the villagers with their own hands are erecting schoolhouses. Often a choice bit of lace or embroidery which in former years might have decorated an altarpiece is now hung on the schoolhouse wall.

Here the peasant gathers after his tasks to discuss the latest agricultural methods, or mining, or whatever his industry may be; for the rural school realizes that its educational work only begins with the children and must be carried on to all the inhabitants in general, whatever their age or occupation.

Wide Range Covered

Mothers are given advice about the care of their babies. Young girls are encouraged to take home new ideas of hygiene and economy that they learn here. Often, as one young teacher said, "I'm professor, lawyer, judge, general adviser . . . and even nurse here, it seems."

Mexico's desire to educate and awaken millions of suffering humans who have dwelt in virtual slavery for centuries constitutes a gigantic task. But the 1000 new schools now opening coupled with the 5000 already in effect, form a long stride toward this achievement which, in the long run, probably will do more to raise the level of the Mexican people than any other portion of the Government's six-year plan.

Liberal States Must Co-operate, Blum Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 15—Rejecting as ridiculous the suggestions that France's new Socialist Government entertains hostile intentions toward Fascist Italy or National Socialist Germany, Léon Blum in his speech at the American Club in Paris today defined his foreign policy as "peace with all, regardless of differences of regime."

At the same time, however, he hinted very clearly that France's Popular Front Government would base its international action on close co-operation and friendship with countries having the same ideals of liberal government, notably with Britain and the United States.

To Eliminate Causes

"We want to live in peace with all countries, whatever be their internal politics or their regime," M. Blum affirmed. "We want to eliminate the causes of conflict from which war might some day come and we shall labor to organize and to consolidate peace."

Evidence is accumulating that France's new Popular Front Government will approve reform of the League of Nations in the direction of re-enforcing the Covenant and the League ideal of collective security. Significant developments today contain confirmation of this trend.

Eden Stops By

Passing through Paris today on his return from Geneva, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred successively with the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, and the Socialist leader, M. Blum. The necessity of genuine Franco-British collaboration to revive and re-enforce the League, is authoritatively understood to have been the main theme of these consultations.

M. Blum in his speech to the American Club insisted that the "force and cohesion of the League must be restored." The maintenance of peace, he said, depends on the re-establishment of European solidarity within the spirit of the League Covenant.

Misunderstanding on Debt

M. Blum said that he hoped the "cloud of misunderstanding" between the United States and France on the war debt issue would soon pass. He expressed the opinion that people in the United States have not realized how the French people link together the Hoover war debt moratorium and the Dawes reparations plan. And on the other hand, the French people do not comprehend the moral condemnation by the United States of France's debt default.

M. Blum said that France would do all possible "to strengthen the bonds of friendship which exist between our two republics." He insisted that the debt default gave a false semblance of ingratitude on the part of France for what the United States had done to aid the Allied cause in the World War. He suggested that one way might be to end the spirit of autarchy in Europe and to abolish tariff barriers.

Backs Collective Peace

An important appeal, which is published today by the committee of leaders of the Popular Front, outlines the future Government's policy as based on "organization of collective security and defense of peace indivisible from mutual assistance pacts, within the framework of the League of Nations."

$741,548 Tax Refund To Mellon Is Appealed

PITTSBURGH, May 15 (AP)—The Government appealed to the United States Circuit Court May 13 from a Federal Court decision awarding Andrew W. Mellon and executors of the estate of his brother, R. B. Mellon, a refund of $741,548 in income taxes.

The case has no connection with the Government's suit against the former Secretary of the Treasury for $3,089,000 in income tax and penalties on his 1931 income.

The Mellons won the judgment on taxes collected after the sale of the A. Overholt & Co. Distillery and the West Overton Distillery Company in which the Mellon brothers were partners with Henry Clay Frick.

New Silver Purchases By U.S. in China Hinted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Negotiations between the United States Treasury and a large and distinguished Chinese delegation are virtually complete, and while held in close secrecy, leave the impression that another sizable American purchase of Chinese silver is in the offing.

In November, 1935—although not announced for months later—the Treasury bought 50,000,000 ounces of Chinese silver at 65 cents an ounce, establishing credits in the United States. A repetition of this procedure is now anticipated. Rumors in Shanghai of a $25,000,000 "loan" from the United States to China may be a distorted version of the use of about that sum of money in the purchase of silver, perhaps slightly above the market price.

Branch Bank Plan

Also, there is talk of establishing a branch of the Bank of China in the United States, which would require friendly agreement of the American Government. Such a bank would presumably handle balances placed at its disposal as result of the purchase of silver by the Treasury. If, as in the previous instance, the Chinese Government takes some of its credit in the form of gold—$10,000,000 in gold was taken last November—this would be handled through the branch bank.

In the background, is the possibility of linking the Chinese yuan with the American dollar. The yuan has been close to sterling for the past year; at present and perhaps in future, it may fluctuate between the pound and the dollar. But there are persistent reports that a closer tie with the dollar is being negotiated.

Two major factors make the Chinese delegation anxious to secure accommodation from the American Government on monetary matters. In the first place, the Chinese trade balance in the first quarter of 1936 was seriously unbalanced. Imports amounted to 203,000,000 yuan, while exports totaled only 165,000,000 yuan. For the previous two months, a favorable trade balance had been enjoyed. In the face of this drain, the Chinese negotiators are obviously anxious for financial help.

Smuggling in China

Secondly the smuggling of Japanese goods into China north of Shanghai continues apace. One authority estimates that between 20 and 25 per cent of total imports into China were now coming in through smuggling, and that these amount to 33 1-3 per cent in value. Since the Chinese revenues depend heavily on customs income, the drain is severe.

At the same time, China is anxious to have assurances of a stable world silver price. Partly to achieve this, they have been interested in the past in securing not single and spasmodic contracts for the purchase of silver by the United States, but long-term, small-volume commitments. They would thus gain a continuous revenue, with the least possible unfavorable effect on the price of silver, and without sharp and damaging fluctuations.

The Chinese delegation, composed of K. P. Chen, T. W. Kuo, and Y. C. Kuo were taken by Ambassador Sao-Ke Alfred Sze to call on President Roosevelt at the White House this week. The visit was said to be purely social, although Chinese problems were discussed and the visitors expressed surprise and pleasure at President Roosevelt's interest in and information concerning their national problems.

Thomas Gives Views

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) Utah, silver authority, who has close connections in the Far East, said yesterday that he has the distinct impression that a link between the yuan and the dollar is now under negotiation.

One of these Chinese experts has also been pursuing trade matters, discussing possibilities of increasing Chinese exports to the United States, and also the purchase of railroad equipment in the United States for use in China. While no definite trade agreement is expected, a generally helpful atmosphere is generated. As for the railroad equipment, manufacturers in the United States are skeptical, pointing to the Boxer indemnity funds which are used for such purchases in Great Britain, but the Chinese insist they would like to buy some such equipment in the United States if financial arrangements can be made. They are in touch with the import-export bank for this purpose.

Altogether, something definite in the way of American-Chinese monetary and economic understanding is expected from the present visits, more hopeful than at any time since the American silver-purchase policy was put into effect.

Lunches in Chicago, Hughes Dines on Coast

LOS ANGELES, May 15 (AP)—Howard Hughes, millionaire aviator, woke up today with a Chicago-Los Angeles speed record.

He told a friend he could fly from the midwest metropolis to Los Angeles between lunch and dinner time. Last night he roared into suburban Glendale Airdrome at 7:15 o'clock, after covering 1885 miles in eight hours, 10 minutes and 25 seconds.

Then he ate a 75-cent dinner of roast beef and trimmings—which cost him nearly $1000 to reach—and said he was glad he did it.

The tall, young sportsman's performance yesterday bettered the regular transport record of TWA's Sky Chief by approximately 4½ hours. It also was under Col. Roscoe Turner's unofficial passage of eight hours and 26 minutes.

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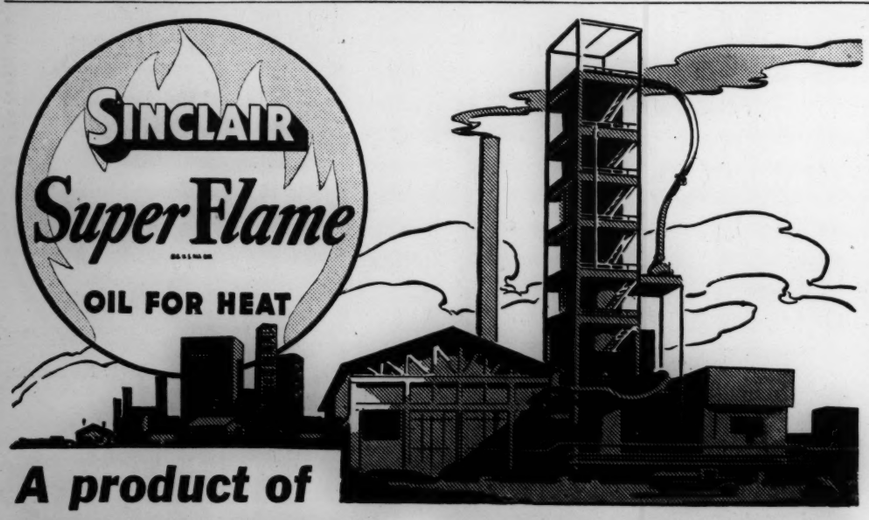

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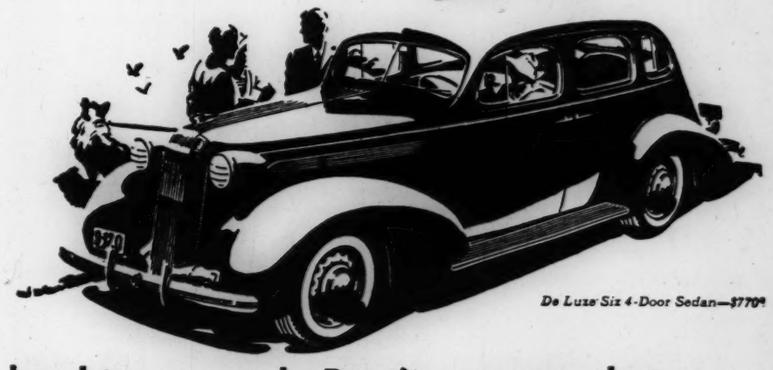

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College President Elected Bishop At Methodist Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 15—In a surprise ballot last night the Methodist Episcopal General Conference elected Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, president of DePauw University, as the last of four bishops to be selected. On the first of 13 ballots taken Saturday, Dr. Oxnam had led, but withdrew after the second, when his election seemed assured.

Up to the eleventh ballot H. W. McPherson, president of Illinois Wesleyan University, and Dr. Oscar T. Olsen, pastor of Epworth-Euclid Church, Cleveland, were deadlocked. When it became apparent that neither would be able to secure the necessary two-thirds majority, the delegates swung back to the man who had tallied highest on the initial count. On the thirteenth he received 401 votes, with 380 necessary to elect.

The election of Dr. Oxnam is regarded as an indication of preponderant liberal sentiment in the conference, as he has been associated officially with the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the Methodist World Peace Commission and other Liberal movements within and without the church. Soon after coming to DePauw in 1928 he was instrumental in abolishing compulsory military training there.

Teacher and Pastor

He began his ministry in the West, where he gained attention as the pastor of the Church of All Nations in Los Angeles and at the same time held a teaching post in the University of Southern California, from which he had been graduated in 1913. Before going to DePauw he served Boston University school of theology as professor of homiletics. He holds a doctorate in divinity from the College of the Pacific, a doctor of science from Rose Polytechnic Institute, a doctor of letters from Boston University, and doctor of laws from Wabash College, the University of Southern California and Ohio Wesleyan.

Among his books are "The Social Principles of Jesus," "Russian Impressions," "Youth and the New America" and a series of books on preaching which he edited.

Other DePauw Bishops

He is the sixth bishop to be chosen from presidency of DePauw University. Others now active being Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York and Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Washingtos.

With Bishop-Elect Wilbur E. Hammacker of Youngstown, Ohio, Charles Wesley Flint of Syracuse University and Alexander P. Shaw of New Orleans, La., he will be consecrated in service Sunday afternoon which will be the liturgical climax of the conference. There remains a missionary bishop to be elected to serve in Africa, together with mission and philanthropic board officials, editors and other general church officers.

Convention Costs

Reports today from the commission on entertainment showed that for the 21 days of the conference the per diem cost is more than $10,000. Travel expense to bring the 78 foreign delegates to Columbus is $40,000. And for American representatives $23,000. The remainder is consumed in daily expense allowances of $3 for the 606 delegates, in general expense and for the support of various commissions raised by the general conference. Because of a reduction in the size of the conference, a shorter session and other economies the cost of this session is approximately half that of the 1932 conference in Atlantic City.

German Blaze Quelled By Austrian Firemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salzburg, Aust.

SALZBURG is not only a festival city, but also a frontier town. On either side of the frontier, there are barracks, troops, fortifications, and airdromes. Any thought of possible conflicts, however, was overridden by a call which the burgomaster of Lant-Schellenberg, a village in Bavaria, sent to the Austrian city, asking help in fighting a near-by forest fire.

The fire brigades of both Salzburg and the surrounding towns and villages, led by their captains, rushed to the rescue. Cooperating with German forces, they attacked the fire, and, late at night, extinguished it.

Roosevelt Receives Bid To Philadelphia Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 15—President Roosevelt has been invited by the Rev. Louis C. Washburn, rector of old Christ Church here, to attend services in that historic building when he comes to Philadelphia during the Democratic national convention in June.

Returning from a visit to Washington, Dr. Washburn announced that he had extended the invitation to the President in a personal visit.

George Washington had his regular pew in Christ Church, which was founded in 1695 and built in virtually its present form in 1727. Many other Presidents have attended services in it, the last being Calvin Coolidge. It was in Christ Church, according to Dr. Washburn, that the words in the Episcopal prayer book and hymnal, binding the colonial church to the English crown, were scratched out.

Kansas Plans Action On U. S. Security Program

TOPEKA, Kan., May 15 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon announced yesterday a special legislative session would be held, probably in July, to propose a constitutional amendment for Kansas' participation in major phases of the federal social security program.

The amendment would be submitted to the voters in the November election. At the same time in response to press conference questions the Governor, a Republican presidential possibility, voiced a belief that the present Federal Social Security Act "is a hastily drawn makeshift and unworkable."

Arms for Mexico Halted in Texas; Question Cubans

LAREDO, Texas, May 15 (AP) — A mysterious shipment of munitions, consigned for entry into Mexico, was held up here today while authorities questioned four Cubans.

Officials of the Mexican Government announced no permit had been granted for importation of the arms, and an investigation was launched to determine the source and destination of the war materials.

The Cubans, refusing to comment on the shipment's destination, were questioned by authorities of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, after the shipment of five carloads was stopped here.

At Washington, State Department officials said they had not been officially informed of the shipment.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said virtually all dealers in arms, ammunition and implements of war had registered under the Neutrality Act. He added that activities of a few dealers were under investigation with a view toward possible prosecution for failure to register.

A statement from District Attorney John A. Valls of Laredo, quoting a munitions concern representative as saying the arms were intended for Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, Mexican Secretary of Agriculture, brought a flat denial from General Cedillo.

Denying all knowledge of the matter, the Mexican Secretary, a political leader in San Luis Potosi, said: "If I needed arms for San Luis Potosi, I would go about getting them through the Presidency or the Secretary of War."

The four under arrest said they were members of an organization in Cuba known as "Frente Unico de Revolucionaries Cubanos." two were arrested here and two in Nuevo Laredo. Another was sought.

The arms, including rifles, bayonets, tanks, machine guns, gas, mortars, helmets, hand grenades, ammunition and other equipment, were reported by officers as coming from San Francisco and Hartford, Conn.

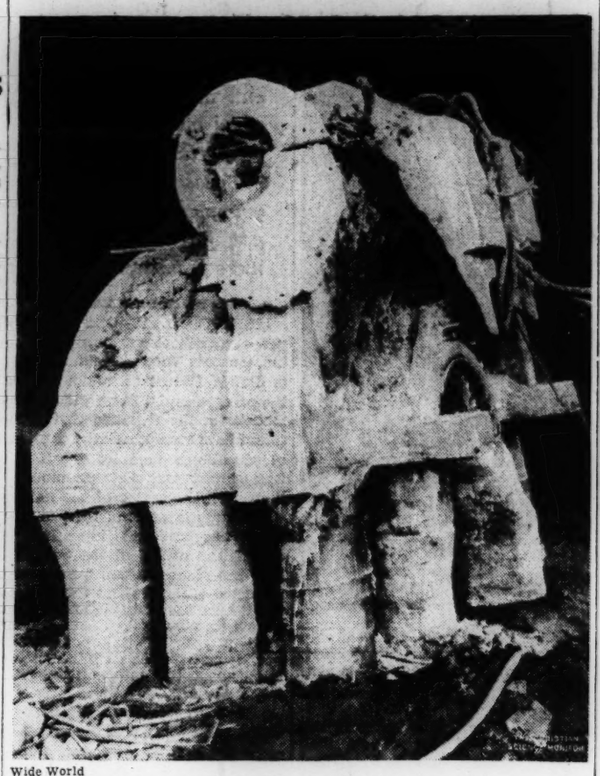
Munitions Firms Face Inquiry, Hull Declares

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced here that virtually all dealers in arms, ammunition and implements of war had registered under the Neutrality Act, but that the activities of a few were being investigated with a view toward possible prosecutions for failure to register.

Other State Department officials said they had not been informed of the reported arrest of four men in Laredo, Texas, in connection with a plot to smuggle arms into Mexico.

The Neutrality Act forbids exports of such materials except under a license issued by the State Department's Munitions Control Board. It requires all persons or companies engaged in "manufacturing, exporting or importing" arms, ammunition, and implements of war, formally to record their business with the board. State Department records were not available for checking possible licenses for shipments into Mexico.

No! It Isn't



Wide World

Turbine Casting

Strange Beast Caught by Camera in Yard of General Electric Foundry

New Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

High-Powered Turbine Comes From the Mold

Engineers and workmen at the General Electric plant noticing a resemblance between their casting of a new steam turbine and giant mammals of the African jungle called in a photographer to snap "an elephant loose in the casting department." But the cameraman, so the story goes, couldn't see the joke and derisively remarked: "Humpf! No elephant I ever saw had five legs."

Nevertheless, company officials smiled when they saw the finished photo, admitting a Pachydermic appearance for their latest in steamlined high-pressure turbines. The casting was made at Schenectady, N. Y., and the completed behemoth of the power world will have a 40,000 kilowatt capacity, according to estimates. It will supply some 50,000 horsepower or approximately 600,000 manpower. No figures were given out on probable elephantpower.

Orchard Can Be Freed of Caterpillar

Tent caterpillars are again on the increase in northeastern America, says the Department of Agriculture in a bulletin urging property owners and local Boy Scout troops to continue their good work in eradicating these insects early.

No general campaign nor large expenditures of public money are advised however, for "parasites, birds and unfavorable weather will soon reduce their numbers to a negligible quantity and then for several years there will be few of them." For the protection of orchards the usual spray of lead arsenate is advised, two pounds to 50 gallons of water, applied as soon as small webs appear.

Houses Placed on Glass Foundations

A novel use for the world's newest building material, glass construction blocks, has been found by citizens in Toledo, Ohio. The translucent blocks are being used in that city for house foundations, and by keeping a few low-watt bulbs burning in the basements at night people have found that police, watchmen or passersby can more quickly detect theives and prowlers attempting unlawful entrance.

Cannon Camera Built for Eclipse

A second eclipse expedition to the U. S. S. R. under the auspices of the National Geographic Society was announced this week. It will be a joint enterprise with the National Bureau of Standards, which furnishes Dr. Irvine C. Gardner as leader, assisted by Mrs Gardner.

Another and an earlier expedition sponsored by the society is likewise a joint one, in which Georgetown University participates. It is already in process of establishing headquarters near Kustanai, Siberia, about 370 miles northeast of Ak Bulak, the place where Dr. and Mrs. Gardner will set up their station. Ak Bulak is also the site of a joint expedition of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Gardner carries with him a camera equipped with a newly designed astrographic lens. It can be used for taking black and white as well as colored photographs. The camera is a tube of aluminum alloy, 14 feet long, painted battleship gray. It resembles nothing so much as a huge cannon. The lens is nine inches in diameter. With it, Dr. Gardner hopes to photograph the sun's corona, which can be accomplished only when rays of sunlight which ordinarily reach the earth are shut off by the moon's disk.

Under this condition a halo of pearly light extends hundreds of thousands of miles outward from the sun, standing out in striking brilliancy against the surrounding sky. The new lens will provide an image of the sun two inches in diameter on the photographic negatives, which can be enlarged to bring out considerable detail.

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Irvine C. Gardner

Intense Sounds Produce Light

The curious phenomenon of intense audible sounds producing light was reported by Dr. L. A. Chambers of the University of Pennsylvania to the Washington Physical Conference last week.

Dr. Chambers could give no adequate explanation of why visible light was produced in 14 different liquids when holes were made in them by sounds with frequencies ranging from 1000 to 9000 cycles a second. However, an analogous phenomenon occurs in water when the rapidly moving blades of a ship's propeller cut holes or empty spots in the water. These rapidly collapse with a high increase in pressure and the suggestion put forth by some physicists is that the atoms are so agitated in the process as to give out light.

Academy Concentrates on Ancient Man

Executives of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia begin a campaign next week which calls for an ultimate investment of $3,500,000 in exhibits, research and endowment. First on the list of new developments intended to make the academy of more value to schools and colleges, will be the installation there of an outstanding group of scientists for research in paleontology and the origins of ancient mankind. It is expected that by concentrating work in this field at one place, great stimulus will result. Lehigh, Bryn Mawr, Lafayette and five other colleges have signified their intention of using this department for advanced work by their students.

Museum Enlarges Exhibits, Increases Public

The annual report of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City has just been published this week, showing tremendous increase in Museum activities in 1935. It records larger attendance than ever before, the opening of many new exhibits, a balance budget due to careful economy, progress on new exhibition halls soon to be opened and a total of 27 Museum expeditions to various parts of the world.

The latest additions to the building are the African Wing, the South Oceanic or Whitney Wing, the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial and the Hayden Planetarium. "Preparation work in the African Hall, Akeley Memorial, continues," says the report, "and plans for the North American mammal exhibits for the first floor of the African Wing and for the Dinosaur Hall on the fourth floor have progressed. Visitors to the Museum increased more than 6,000,000 this year. The total for 1934 was 35,115,658 and for 1935, 41,666,809.

Junior Red Cross Opens Campaign For Road Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 15—Young people of high school age took the highway safety problem into their own hands at a national meeting of the Junior Red Cross here this week, decided that education was needed to make safe drivers and that, above all, something must be done to educate careless parents.

Betty Sopshire, delegate from Fort Wayne, Ind., spoke fervently into the microphone to several hundred youthful wearers of the Red Cross convention badge.

"The majority of accidents are committed through carelessness," said Betty. "How can we assist in emancipating our country from this carelessness and ignorance? Education seems to be the only answer.

Education for Adults

"But education cannot be confined to boys and girls. The next step is to mold the ideas of adults. What we do will help educate them. For youth movements always receive a great deal of publicity, and this publicity educates adults indirectly."

Debates, posters, parades and especially talks to men's service clubs were recommended by the girl speaker as means of getting the safety story into the newspapers and thus to the adults.

The junior convention, held concurrently with the convention of the American National Red Cross, brought forth lively discussions of boy and girl problems. Delegates represented high school and elementary school Red Cross councils, reported to have a membership of some 8,000,000 children. These councils carry on a variety of work, including service to children in schools damaged by flood or tornado, service to veterans, international correspondence and so on, but of late many have been giving especial attention to the highway safety problem. This subject brought forth discussion in which the boys and girls exchanged experiences.

High School Course

Safety education was urged as a part of the regular high school course in citizenship by Earl Lytle of St. Paul, Minn. "The whole safety problem should be based on attitudes," he said. "Safety is a matter of attitude and character. It includes the whole problem of cooperative living." He, too, urged that safety education be extended to reach parents.

An enthusiastic member from Syracuse, N. Y., told of the co-operation his school received from the city police in giving a course of six lessons in safe driving. "Accidents do not happen," he declared. "Ninety-nine per cent of the mishaps on the highways can be prevented if the people of the United States can be taught that safety is the best policy."

During the debate one youth arose to advise, "Work through the P. T. A. organization, where you find the mothers. And, if the mothers get behind this, it will be put across."

Managed by Youths

The junior conference was managed by the youngsters themselves. Richard A. Herrod, a New Orleans (La.) high school boy, acted as chairman. Evelyn Ware of Harrisburg, Penna., was secretary.

One junior, Ralph Christian, of Birmingham, Ala., was invited to speak at the senior convention. Later, addressing the juniors, he made a moving plea for establishment of service programs.

"I don't care how high your club's ideals are, they amount to nothing unless the club knows the meaning of the word service," he said.

Tourists Give Heed To Gasoline Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 — The average motor tourist does consider the high gasoline taxes in some states when planning his trip, according to Frank E. Ballantyne, general manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia. He bases his opinion on the club's experience in preparing some 50,000 routings for members last year.

"Motorists not only try to avoid the high tax states," he says, "but if they must enter them, they take the shortest possible routes through them. Hotels, restaurants, garages, amusement places and gas stations in those states are the losers.

"The tourist business is a big business," he continues. "It is estimated that this year tourists will spend $4,500,000,000 in the United States. Pennsylvania, with its many attractions, will get its share of this, provided nothing is done to discourage the prospective visitor. We must not allow an excessively hign gasoline tax, higher than any near-by state, to drive visitors around our borders."

The additional 1 cent tax proposed by Governor Earle would make a combined state-federal tax of 6 cents. This tax will bear hardest on the man who is living on a budget in which every penny counts, Mr. Ballantyne says.

Canadians Agree to Pay Duty on Smuggled Liquor

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP) — Treasury officials said May 13 an agreement has been reached with large distillers of Canadian liquor on United States claims for tariff duties on liquor smuggled into this country during prohibition.

Details of the agreement have not been made public, but it was reported the Canadian distillers will pay to this country many millions in duties. The department's original claim was for more than $100,000,000, but it was understood the settlement was for considerably less.

Settlement was attributed to congressional consideration of legislation designed to prohibit further importations of liquor from distillers whose product was smuggled into this country during prohibition.

Young Farm Folks Awakening, Parent-Teacher Group Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15—A farm lad drove 75 miles before breakfast through the Wisconsin country air to sit in with six other young folks in a panel discussion here, while the 1500 delegates of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers constituted the audience of silent listeners.

It was one of the high spots of the five-day convention and an experiment in bringing before the parents and teachers the young people themselves who talked back and forth on the question, "How may youth obtain its rightful place and make an adequate contribution to modern society." The spontaneous and unrehearsed panel was presided over by Mrs. J. K. Pettengill, first vice-president of the congress.

"I can see a great awakening among young farm folks," declared the country lad, "in an effort to do something to help themselves." This came in answer to the suggestion across the table that the depression had so flattened out some young people that they don't know where to look or care to look for work.

From one of the college group came the assertion that young folks needed more vocational guidance in the schools. Among the immediate needs of young people were mentioned courage and hope, but the young people would like to see more of these in the older generation and they said they expected to look to those parents who had stood the acid test of the depression for examples of courage, hope and cheerfulness.

From their parents, young folks are looking for more companionship and guidance than most of them get, they declared. They agreed that the greatest contribution they could make to the community and state was "service." They pleased their audience by admitting that both the youth and the older generation would have to work hand in hand to build a better world.

Figure in Problem

The parent-teacher organization has a finger in the whole problem of providing recreation for communities and for encouraging more wholesome use of leisure time among families at home, it was brought out in the conference on recreation presided over by J. W. Faust, national chairman of that committee for the congress.

Through quiet work among the citizens of communities and through pressure on the "city fathers" in many places, the members have been successful in getting more playgrounds opened for children, more schoolhouses opened in the evening for recreation purposes, more halls opened where young folks can meet under supervision to play and sing. Notable examples of this came from reports from delegates from New York, Maine, California, South Carolina, Washington, Illinois, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Recognizing that the "family that plays together stays together," members of the PTA are thinking about how to make things so interesting and attractive at home that the young folks will be happy there and not so anxious to always be going somewhere. They are trying to capture the spirit of play in all family relationships, it was reported.

Shown in Movie

Backyard playgrounds, being fostered particularly in California, were shown in a movie to indicate what parents can do to keep boys and girls off the streets and interested in family fun. Parents were urged to let children continue to do at home some of the very interesting things they are now doing in school. One case was told of how two parents were amazed at all the creative things their boy did in the two weeks when he was forced to remain at home. "He was no trouble at all, but took care of himself," they were reported to have said.

On the question of safety education, the PTA organization has definitely planned a vigorous program. According to Miss Marian Telford, national chairman of that committee, the 2,000,000 members out in the states are asked to participate in state safety movements, in particular traffic problems in the home town, and to encourage parents to maintain a right attitude toward law enforcement officers, traffic signs and signals.

Safety Education

Miss Agnes Samuelson, president of the National Education Association and state superintendent of schools of Iowa, told the parents that safety education must become a vital part of school instruction from the kindergarten through the university. "Safety education should be taken out of the realm of the spectacular and dramatic," she said, "and be made an integral part of instruction in the class room." Falsified radio advertising was denounced as detrimental to children.

"Outright falsifying about the qualities of a commodity have no place on the air," declared B. H. Darrow, national chairman of radio for the congress. He urged that parents do something to let radio public service institutions know their objection to extreme and too strong appeals of radio advertisers.

In the motion-picture conference it was noted that one of the needs of the children today is the ability to discriminate and evaluate the motion pictures they attend. The latest trend in this direction is the setting up of classes in schools which teach motion-picture appreciation and help the young folks who "go to the movies anyway" to develop a more critical attitude toward them, it was reported in the meetings presided over by Keith Tyler, national chairman of this department for the PTA.

Movable Dock Projected For Pacific Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 14—Plans for future American fortifications in the Far Pacific—a question of vital importance to Japanese-American relations—again became a significant subject of speculation here today as the Navy Department prepared to call for bids on a $10,000,000 floating dry dock designed for possible operation with the fleet.

While public records on the projected dock show no evidence that it is intended for anything but use in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, its peculiarities of design, its cost and the importance attached to it by the Navy point to an intended purpose closely linked to the entire question of Pacific fortifications as well as to the Navy's war plans.

In size it is no novelty, being approximately of the same dimensions as the floating dock built in England and towed to the powerful British naval base at Singapore. It will be 1016 feet long, 165 feet wide and 75 feet from top to keel. Submerged, it will draw 65 feet. When towed it would draw 15 feet.

But it differs significantly in that it is to have a bow like a ship, and be equipped with auxiliary machinery which, while not powerful enough to propel it, would yet provide valuable assistance in maneuvering when on tow. These features will, it is understood, make it possible to tow the dock at a speed of 10 knots, or sufficient to permit limited operation with the fleet in time of war.

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Japan Blames Chinese Tariffs For Northern Area Smuggling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 15—The Japanese Government disclaims all responsibility for the wholesale smuggling in North China and does not consider that the Tangku truce subsequent to Sino-Japanese military agreements contributed to the paralysis of the authority of Chinese customs officials and consequent smuggling.

This was the gist of a statement by a spokesman for the Foreign Office today on the question of smuggling which emerged into the foreground of attention here following diplomatic representations made by the British and American governments.

High Tariffs Blamed

As has occurred in other instances the Japanese view as to the causes of the flood of contraband goods into North China differs from that of the Chinese and other foreign observers of the situation. Japanese comment blames the Chinese high tariffs and the venality of Chinese officials.

These elements unquestionably affect the situation. There is extensive eyewitness testimony that the smuggling of Japanese goods on the present scale in the Tientsin area would not be possible if many Korean smugglers, invoking Japanese nationality, did not enjoy the potent protection of the Japanese military authorities.

Breach in Wall Widened

Moreover the establishment of the Japanese-dominated East Hopei regime greatly widened the breach in the wall of Chinese customs, through which vast quantities of Japanese sugar, silk, rayon, textiles and other manufactures pour in to the detriment of legitimate business interests and Chinese customs revenues.

It is possible that this toleration of smuggling represents a form of pressure to induce Chinese central and local authorities to make further concessions to Japanese political and economic desires in North China.

New evidence of Japan's determination to play a predominant role in the Peiping-Tientsin area was today's War Office announcement that the Japanese garrison in this region would be increased soon to an unspecified extent.

Japanese Smuggling 'Protected by Army' Gives China Concern

SHANGHAI—Smuggling in North China by Japanese under protection of the Japanese military has become a major problem commanding the attention of high authorities in Nanking.

Smuggling in the vicinity of Shanghai is always a great problem in itself since this is the largest port in China, but Tientsin has developed some angles which are probably unique anywhere in the world.

A strange dilemma recently developed as an offshoot of the increased smuggling into Tientsin. Every day a number of people—including Japanese and Japanese agents, it is understood—have been visiting the Customs House to give "tips" to the authorities concerning smuggled goods, with a view to receiving cash rewards for such information.

Because of what the official Central News delicately calls "the anomalous conditions existing," the Customs authorities have been unable to act on the information received. Therefore the Customs House has issued an order to the effect that no more rewards will be given except when the smuggled goods have actually been located and seized.

Meanwhile conferences on the North China smuggling problem are being held at Nanking by a number of high officials including Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, Loy Chang, Director-General of the Customs Administration, and Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, while the problem is also being discussed by representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Railways and Industry, and other interested organs. Unfortunately the problem is tied up very closely with the general puzzle of what China is to do about Japanese domination of her northern areas, and while the Japanese smugglers operate under protection of their own army it is next to impossible to devise any means of getting at them and halting their traffic.

Italian Chamber Ratifies Duce's Annexation Order

ROME, May 14 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies clamorously and unanimously ratified the bill creating an Italian Empire in the presence of Premier Benito Mussolini and his entire Government today.

The regimented deputies were uniformed in black shirts.

Watching the vote from the diplomatic gallery was Baron Pompeo Aloisi, head of the Italian delegation to the League of Nations, who had just returned from Geneva.

Near him were the Ambassadors of Germany and Japan and the Minister of Austria.

Premier Mussolini read the decree creating a new empire based on the conquest of Ethiopia, without comment. He also presented the decree naming Marshal Pietro Badoglio "Viceroy of Ethiopia."

The deputies voted immediately, signifying their approval with cheers.

Demobilization of the Italian army continues despite the strained relations with the League of Nations and the continuance of League sanctions.

Military authorities said the work of placing soldiers back in civilian life was proceeding after a brief hesitation following Baron Aloisi's departure from Geneva.

This, they said, was made possible by the belief that the international situation will be greatly improved by the time the League Council meets again June 16.

Italy wishes to propagate the conclusive idea that the war is finished.

This was evidenced by the discontinuance of war communiqués, by the creation of official bodies to study the industrial and agricultural development of Ethiopia, the appointment of civil administrators, and, finally, by widespread demobilization.

The demobilization is being done in such a way that the men can be called back to service instantly if necessary.

Troop Movements Held Within Japan's Rights

TOKYO, May 15 (AP)—A War Office communiqué announced today that Japanese army garrisons in North China would be "increased by a certain number" with the effecting of regular annual reliefs.

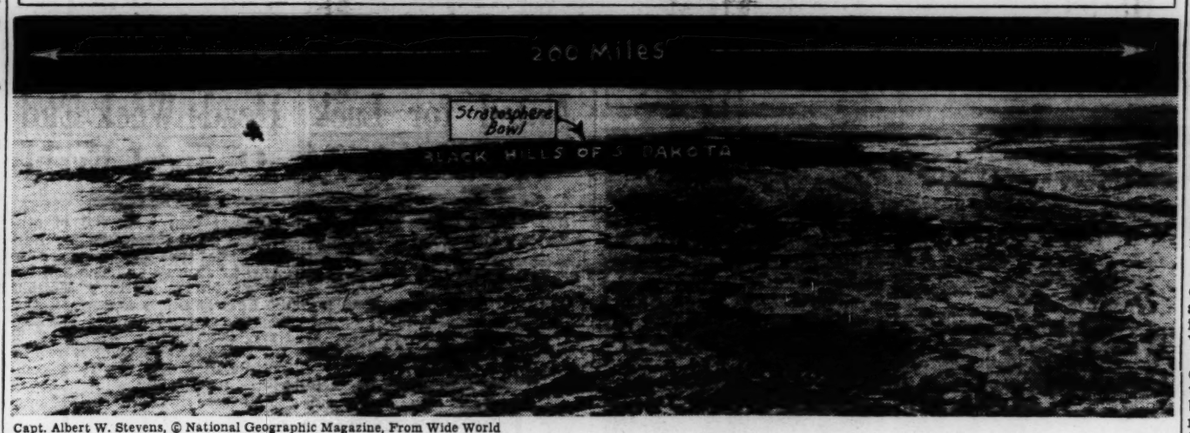
The garrison forces, most of them distributed between Peiping and Tientsin, have numbered about 1800 men recently and authoritative sources said their strength would be virtually doubled.

At the same time, Shigeru Kawagoe, former Consul General at Tientsin, was installed as Japanese Ambassador to China in a ceremony at the palace in the presence of Emperor Hirohito.

Mr. Kawagoe replaces Hachiro Arita who was recalled from China to become Foreign Minister in the new cabinet of Premier Koki Hirota, formed after the February military uprising and assassinations.

The movements of troops were fully within Japan's rights under the Boxer protocol, the spokesman asserted, and did not affect China's sovereignty in its northern provinces.

Photographic Proof of Earth's Roundness



Capt. Albert W. Stevens, © National Geographic Magazine, From Wide World

Curvature of Earth Seen From Nine Miles Above the Ground

Ontario Sees End To Its High School Entrance 'Exams'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Eventual elimination of high school entrance examinations was promised by L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education, as he recently sponsored in the Ontario Legislature his bill to provide for intermediate schools, which would teach the work of the last two grades of public school and the first two grades of secondary school.

These schools afford the students an opportunity to begin in the last two years of their public school education to direct their choice of subjects along lines suitable for the vocation they will follow later. They will also be able to begin the study of secondary school subjects at an earlier age. The teacher, too, will be able to advise the students, after a study of their interests and aptitudes. Very often students do not complete their matriculation course, leaving school when the age limit for school attendance is reached. These schools will be of value to such students, as they will grant a certificate to their graduates.

Intermediate schools, explained Dr. Simpson, will provide both cultural and practical courses, as the students will be able to direct their education along any one of five lines: academic, a course leading to matriculation and university; general, a course giving general knowledge, fitting a graduate for most business pursuits; agricultural and industrial; commercial, which course will include the standard commercial subjects; and household science.

Curvature of Earth Is Shown Clearly In Stratosphere Picture

New proof that the earth is round was one of the photographic by-products of the last stratosphere ascent of Explorer II, National Geographic Society-Army balloon piloted by Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson.

In an unusual photograph, ob- the flight, the section of the horizon tained at the 72,395-foot ceiling of the flight, the section of the horizon caught by the camera is seen to be curved. A straight black line has been ruled beneath to indicate the curvature. The horizon is more than 330 miles from the balloonists and represents the greatest distance on earth to which the camera has been able to reach.

The picture was made by Captain Stevens and registers more than was visible at the time to his naked eye. For the first time the boundary is shown between the troposphere, variable temperature region of dust-laden rising and descending air currents and moisture-laden clouds, and the stratosphere, region of nearly constant temperature above all dust and air turbulence.

The abrupt change from light gray to black on the horizon marks the top of the "dust sphere and the beginning of the stratosphere. The division between land and sky is even more marked. This picture was made after the balloonists had left more than 96 per cent of the earth's total atmospheric mass beneath them. The area represented here is more than that of the State of Indiana.

Trade Attitude In New Zealand Puzzle Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The inconsistency of New Zealand business men in denouncing state interference in industry in general and asking for it in their own particular interests, has been remarked upon more than once of late years.

The Minister of Industries and Commerce in the new Labor Government, Daniel G. Sullivan, drew attention to this in humorous fashion at the annual meeting of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce.

Following the chamber's president who had suggested less interference by the Government in business, Mr. Sullivan said that almost invariably government action in an industry was taken as a result of requests from those in the industry.

Mr. Sullivan said he had often read and often heard appeals by business men for less interference in business by the Government. As Minister for only a short time he had received a great surprise. "The number of business men who come to me and ask for interference in their business is staggering," he commented.

The Minister read a list of more than a dozen requests he had received for action in governing industries in one form or another, ranging from the fixing of the prices of flour, bread, benzine and other important commodities, to fixing those of beer, meals and funerals.

"Business men say they want no interference, yet some of them use all sorts of pressure to have more interference. They approach ministers and they petition Parliament. There is no end, it seems, to the requests and appeals for the fixation of prices," Mr. Sullivan concluded.

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American Curtis Cup Players Virtually Assured of Qualifying—Beehive Problem

Texas Woman Leads British Golf With a 75

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 15 (AP)—The first qualifying round of the British women's golf championship today was led by Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite of Fort Worth, Texas. Left off the American Curtis Cup team at Gleneagles on May 6, though a member of the squad, Mrs. Goldthwaite attracted no attention from the galleries until she had posted her perfect round—a 75.

Every member of the United States Curtis Cup team was virtually assured of qualifying. The other American in the field, Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., needed 90 strokes and will probably have to do better tomorrow to get into the select 64, who start out in match play Monday.

Return to Form

Today's play indicated that two of America's players who were off their games in the Curtis Cup matches are back. They are the veteran Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, and Patty Berg, the 18-year-old member of the American squad. Both had 79's today.

The American champion, Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia, was in good form. She shot a 77 and was tied for third place with Mrs. J. B. Walker, the Australian champion, and Jessie Anderson, the little Scotch girl who beat Mrs. L. D. Cheney in the Curtis Cup matches to give Great Britain a tie.

The British champion, Wanda Morgan, was one shot behind, tied with Bridget Newall at 78.

Great Recovery

Mrs. Cheney, the California veteran, started poorly today, but made a great recovery on the home nine. Driving poorly, she reached the turn with a struggle in 43 strokes, and then she turned about and played perfect golf on the back nine for a 37, one under par. She was bracketed at 80 with Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., who played steadily and scored 40 on each nine.

The other Americans, Maureen Orcutt Crews, Coral Gables, Fla., and Charlotte Glutting, South Orange, N. J., finished with 82's, and were in a safe, if not an entirely satisfactory position.

Other players who were virtually sure of qualifying, and their scores, follow: Rhoda Morgan and Robertson Durham, 79; Gwenn Craddock-Hartopp, Mrs. Marjorie Ross Garon, and Mrs. J. H. Todd, 80; and Pam Barton, runner-up the last two years, 84.

Harvard Tennis Team Plays Yale Tomorrow

Harvard's varsity tennis team will conclude its dual season at the Divinity Courts, Cambridge, at 2 p. m. tomorrow afternoon against Yale . . . Harvard and Bill Hinchliff of Yale anticipate a close, hard-fought match tomorrow . . . Yale this year in 10 matches has won seven and lost three. It defeated Princeton 5-4 on Wednesday and other victories were over the Hartford Golf Club 9-6, Williams 7-2, Amherst 7-2, Columbia and M. I. T. 8-1 each, and the New Haven Lawn Club 12-1. The Elis lost to the 7th Regiment 10-4 and to Pennsylvania and North Carolina 7-2 . . . Pennsylvania, Amherst, Columbia, and Princeton have been common opponents of the two teams . . . Harvard defeated Amherst 7-2, the same score as resulted in the Yale-Amherst match; Harvard defeated Columbia 6-3 and Yale won from Columbia, 8-1; Harvard lost to Pennsylvania 6-3 and Yale 7-2 . . . The one match which has made Yale unusually optimistic as to its success against Harvard this year was its 5-4 win over Princeton on Wednesday. Harvard, ten days previously, had lost to Princeton 9-0

Quaker Oarsmen and Their Treasures

Wide World

Rusty Callow's Unbeaten Penn Crew

Left to Right—Lloyd Saxton, Stroke; Jack Peabody, No. 7; Charles Jones, No. 6; Francis Hopkinson, No. 5; Burton Webster, No. 4; Walter Zwarg, No. 3; Fred Wakelin, No. 2; Emil Swanson, No. 1. Jim Stewart, Coxswain, Kneels in Front With the Adams, Blackwell and Childs Cups

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs May 14

S. Martin, Cards	1
Medwick, Cards	1
Johnson, Athletics	1
Lewis, Senators	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	8
Dickey, Yankees	7
Trosky, Indians	6
Klein, Cubs	5
Ott, Giants	5

League Totals

American	115
National	107
Total	222

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dusty Rhodes, Athletics—Pitched three-hitter against Indians.

Carl Hubbell, Giants—Pitched five-hit shutout against Cubs.

Joe Di Maggio, Yanks—Got three doubles and a single against Browns.

Stuart Martin and Joe Medwick, Cards—Hit homers against Dodgers.

Guy Bush, Pirates—Went into game against Bees as relief pitcher and then drove in two runs with a single.

Luke Appling, White Sox—Got three hits and scored as many runs against Senators.

Heinie Manush, Red Sox—Hit brace of doubles against Tigers.

Football Teams of Yale And Michigan to Meet

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Yale and Michigan have concluded an agreement for their football teams to meet during the 1938 and 1939 seasons on a home-and-home arrangement. Michigan will play Yale in the Bowl on Oct. 22, 1938, while the Sons of Eli and the Wolverines will clash at Ann Arbor on Oct. 29, 1939.

Yale and Michigan have met on the gridiron twice, in 1881 and 1883, the New Haven institution winning both times.

College Tennis Results

Delaware 5, Western Maryland 4.
Trinity 5, Worcester P. I. 1.
Tufts 6, M. I. T. 3.
Williams 5, Wesleyan 4.
Yale 5, Dartmouth 4.

College Golf Results

Holy Cross 7, Amherst 2.
Manhattan 7, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Northwestern 17, Carlton 1.
Worcester P. I. 6, Trinity 0.

Sporting Around The Hub

166-Pound Giant Killers

FEW who favor or delight in crew will pass up the opportunity to view the latest product of Russell S. "Rusty" Callow on the Charles tomorrow. Callow came from the West where he developed great crews at Washington before 1928 and took up duties at Penn. He turned down a flattering offer to take over the crew at Harvard after listening to the antics of the old interfering committees which governed Crimson rowing. He would brook no such interference and even Bill Bingham could not convince him at that time that the "interference" was at an end.

Staff Photo
Russell Callow

Material, conditions and support at Penn were not very helpful. Rowing was at a low ebb and while strenuous efforts of the few did manage to hire Callow, interest lagged after getting him. The history of the Red and Blue at Poughkeepsie has been pitiful. Back in 1900 a lusty boatload of stalwarts wearing Penn colors did win, but since then the best was a third place in 1929. Now the tom-toms are slowly beginning to boom advance warning of the Quakers for this year.

Potentially the 1936 Callow presentation is for sprints and not for four miles. Last year the Penn eight went through the sprint season undefeated and this year, with almost the same men in the boat, they have captured the Childs Cup and the Blackwell Cup, defeating Princeton, Columbia and Yale. Tomorrow this light varsity eight—light because it averages only 166 pounds—seeks the Adams Cup on the Charles and then heads out into midstream for the Poughkeepsie regatta and possibly the Olympic tryouts. It looks like Penn's biggest year and best chance to really top the heap. University support has added a helpful shoulder along financial lines and the situation is bright.

Here and There

After a 30-minute rest following his singles victory, Paul Guibord of Dartmouth and Melrose, Mass., returned to a Wesleyan court with Anderson, a college mate, and defeated Winston and Mahony, both of Amherst, for the doubles crown in straight sets yesterday, 7—5, 6—4 . . Tufts annual baseball game with Massachusetts State College is scheduled for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Tufts Oval . . . They have been diamond rivals since 1921 . . . To date the Jumbos have won seven of the games and lost two . . . One game was tied and another washed out . . . There were four years when the game was not played . . . Tufts varsity tennis team plays its fourth match of the week tomorrow against Worcester Tech at Tufts . . . The Jumbo varsity track team, undefeated and untied, will go to Worcester tomorrow to take part in the eastern intercollegiate meet . . . Wellesley College girls take to the water tonight . . . They will participate in a combined crew regatta and pageant which comprises Float Night . . . New England will be represented in the annual women's Sears Cup tennis play, which takes place at St. Martins, Penna., June 5 and 6.

Mrs. Wightman and Mrs. Crawford Win

Harvard's varsity 150-pound crew will race Yale and Princeton on Lake Carnegie at Princeton tomorrow . . . The Goldthwaite Cup will be at stake . . . Mrs. George W. Wightman and Mrs. Seth T. Crawford teamed up and won the women's handicap doubles tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday . . . Advancing to the semi-finals, they found their respective partners, Mrs. Roger Griswold and Mrs. Caleb Loring, unable to appear . . . They were allowed to play together, defeating Mrs. William Martin and Mrs. Benjamin Thorndike, 6—3, 6—2, in the semifinals and Mrs. Betty Corbiere and Mrs. Carleton Mabley Jr., 6—3, 6—2, in the final . . . Andover Country Club has been awarded the New England pro-amateur golf championship, June 22 . . The New England pro golf crampionship will be staged at Wachusett, July 14 and 15 . . . Manchester, N. H., gets the N. E. pro four-ball title competition . . . The medal qualifying rounds for the national P. G. A. tourney are scheduled for Oct. 19 at Wollaston . . . Play opens today in the New England intercollegiate golf tourney at Oakley with Lynford Lardner defending the title he won by a single stroke from Bobby Hunter, Harvard captain, last season . . . Willie Turnesa of Holy Cross is the outstanding favorite in the team competition . . . Southern District won from Middlesex yesterday, 8 to 1, to keep its place as co-leader in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts spring team match race with The Country Club . . . Midland, defending champion, bowed to the Clyde Park golfer, 4 to 5, while Central scored a 5-to-4 victory over Northern . . . Midland, Middlesex and Central are now tied for third place.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dodgers bought George Earnshaw from White Sox; Washington traded Walter Stewart to Cleveland for Belve Bean; Yanks sold Russ Van Atta to Browns.

Three Years Ago

Francis Schneider, Dallas, led national open golf district qualifiers with 71-68—139.

Bees' Field Attendance Proves Disappointing

By Edwin Rumill

The attendance at National League Field, which has been surprisingly low since the Bees returned from their western trip a week ago, should increase during the next two days. The Cardinals are here for single games today and tomorrow, and the Cubs, National League champions, arrive in the Hub for Sunday.

It is hard to understand why Boston's baseball public has failed to patronize the Bees since their successful invasion of the West and their more recent exhibitions against the Dodgers and Pirates out at Allston. The club played great ball on enemy soil, winning five out of nine engagements from the Reds, Pirates, Cardinals and Cubs, yet the largest crowd to file into Bees' Field since McKechnie led his charges back home on May 9 is the 7700 gathering that attended last Sunday. McKechnie was the only eastern manager in the National League to escape a losing percentage on western territory. And remember, a major portion of the National League's strength is in the West.

Bees Are Hustling

The Bees are displaying a sparkling brand of baseball. They no longer are the doormats of the circuit. Opening their present stay at home, the Bees took two out of three from the Dodgers and then went on to hold the powerful Pittsburgh Pirates even in three games, one being a tie. Despite the fact that the Bees figure to finish somewhere in the second division, they are always sure to give the opposition a good battle. Such baseball is deserving of loyal support, but to date such loyalty has been missing.

Probably the fact that the Bees lack color is keeping many fans away from the park. They are too mechanical. Also, the Bees do not boast a flock of home-run hitters, and grandstand managers like to watch balls drop in the bleachers or over fences.

But anyone who appreciates a good, well-played game of baseball can satisfy his or her yearning out at National League Field. The Bees have a great catcher in Lopez; a smart double-play combination in Cuccinello and Urbanski; a rising young third sacker in Coscarart; a much improved first baseman in Jordan; probably the outstanding rookie of the year in Gene Moore, as well as such old favorites as Wally Berger, Hal Lee, Danny MacFayden and others. Apparently it takes a long while to educate the baseball public. Whatever became of those loyal Boston fans?

Cardinals Leading

It seems that Frankie Frisch's fighting gang of ball players have lost none of their fight. New York is still talking about the tangle between little Leo Durocher of the Cardinals and Manager Casey Stengel of the Dodgers which took place at Ebbets Field several days ago and started because feeling ran high between the two clubs. Durocher and the other Cardinals are always one step ahead of the next fellow. They probably win at least a dozen ball games through the season in this manner. Any club that out-hustles them on the field has accomplished a fair afternoon's work.

Frisch has two Martins on his club this year. One is the famous "Pepper," while the other is Stuart Martin, who hails from the small North Carolina town of Severn. Last season with Asheville of the Class B Piedmont League, "Stu" batted .332 and fielded .970. He is an infielder and is specializing at second base as substitute for Frisch, whose playing days are numbered. Young Martin throws right, but bats left.

Bill McKechnie plans to give Al Blanche a trial as a starting pitcher, possibly today in the opening game of the Cardinal series. Bill is trying to discover another hurler who can work nine innings occasionally without help from the bull pen. Blanche, incidentally, has been McKechnie's leading bull pen pitcher and has delivered commendably on every relief call. He deserves a chance to start.

Trojans Send Entry But Will Not Compete

LOS ANGELES, May 15 (AP)—University of Southern California will not be represented at the annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field meet at Philadelphia May 29-30.

William Hunter, athletic director, said he would not send a team to the meet, despite the fact that an entry went in from Southern California several days ago.

"The university plans to enter the Pacific Coast Conference meet at Berkeley, Calif., set for the same dates," Hunter said.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	8	.704
Boston	19	9	.679
Cleveland	15	10	.600
Chicago	11	10	.524
Detroit	12	13	.480
Washington	13	15	.464
Philadelphia	9	15	.375
St. Louis	4	22	.154

Results May 14

Boston 3, Detroit 1.
New York 6, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 0.
Chicago 13, Washington 12.

College Baseball Results

Fordham 6, Brooklyn 4.
Gettysburg 2, Muhlenberg 0.
Kentucky T. 4, Morehead S. T. 2.
Lafayette 2, Gettysburg 0.
Lake Forest 5, Monmouth 4.
Louisiana Tech 15, Purdue 6.
Luther 8; Northwestern 2.
Maryland 19, Virginia M. I. 6.
Michigan State 7, Cornell 2.
Northeastern 8, Tufts 5.
Notre Dame 9, Western State 8.
Providence 12, Villanova 10.
River Falls T. 4, Concordia J. C. 3.
Rutgers 4, Princeton 2.
St. Olaf 15, St. Thomas 8.
Worcester P. I. 6, Trinity 5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	15	8	.652
New York	14	10	.583
Pittsburgh	13	10	.565
Chicago	12	12	.500
Cincinnati	12	14	.462
Boston	11	13	.458
Brooklyn	10	15	.400
Philadelphia	11	16	.407

Results May 14

Pittsburgh 5, Boston 2.
St. Louis 12, Brooklyn 4.
New York 5, Chicago 0.
One game postponed.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Terry, Giants	17	46	10	23	.500
Sullivan, Indians	14	42	5	18	.429
Brubaker, Pirates	13	49	8	20	.408
Stone, Senators	15	40	9	16	.400
Medwick, Cards	23	98	12	39	.398
Bonura, White Sox	16	60	13	23	.383

Second-Year Men Noted for Lack Of Gaiety in '36

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The gay young sophomores of the major leagues have been notable so far this season mostly for their lack of gaiety.

The 1935 season produced an unusually good crop of first-year talent, including such notables as Darrell (Cy) Blanton of Pittsburgh, the National League's most effective pitcher; Wally Moses of the Athletics, rated as the year's best rookie; "Silent" John Whitehead of the White Sox, Jake Powell of the Senators, Clydell Castleman of the Giants, Terry Moore of the Cardinals, Phil Cavaretta of the Cubs and the Cincinnati quartet of Billy Myers, Lew Riggs, Alex Kampouris and Ival Goodman.

Out of this group and others whose fame was less widespread, only a few have lived up to last year's promise during the first month of 1936. Meanwhile, there have been few if any newcomers in the pitching department to grab the glory, although the fielding and hitting of a few 1936 rookies has bordered on the sensational.

Of last season's three prize pitchers, only Whitehead has been able to go the route. He's finished twice in six starts, notching two victories and three defeats, a sharp contrast with last year's eight straight wins. Castleman has lost three games, failing to finish in five starts, while Blanton hasn't pitched a complete game in five appearances as a starter.

Moses seems to be doing everything demanded of him and a little more, hitting .341 according to current unofficial averages, while Myers has been batting close to .300. The other Cincinnati sophs have been lower.

Terry Moore, Powell and Cavaretta all are 20 points or more shy of the coveted .300 average.

Among the more successful sophomores are some who didn't make the headlines often in 1935. Harry Gumbert, who came up to the Giants from Baltimore late last season, has chalked up three mound victories so far to share the National League lead. Dee Miles, in his second season with the Senators, is hitting .323; Beau Bell of the Browns is a point higher and Tom Carey, his teammate, has a .311 average.

Adams Cup Race Heads Week End Of Sport Events

Another busy week end of athletics is on the schedule for Harvard. Six of the sport teams are engaged in contests at home and two are on foreign territory. Heading the local affairs is the Adams Cup Regatta among crews of Harvard, Navy, Pennsylvania and M. I. T. The latter is rowing in the regatta by invitation but not as a competitor for the cup.

The varsity tennis team will meet Yale on the Divinity Field Tennis Courts at 2 o'clock, and the varsity and junior varsity rugby teams will play Soldiers Field matches with the French Rugby Club of New York.

The Adams Cup regatta was first rowed in 1933, though Harvard, Penn and Navy had begun a series of races in 1928. Navy won the first cup regatta on the Charles River in 1933, Penn on the Schuylkill in 1934, and Penn again on the Severn a year ago. The cup was given as a perpetual trophy in honor of Charles Francis Adams, then Secretary of the Navy, and it has taken its place in intercollegiate rowing alongside such venerable trophies as the Blackwell Cup, the Childs Cup, the Goldthwaite Cup, and other trophies.

Inscription on Cup

It is 16 inches high, of sterling silver, and gilded. On its face is inscribed the following: "The Adams Trophy, created in honor of Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, 1932, to be competed for annually by the varsity crews of Harvard University, the United States Naval Academy, University of Pennsylvania." On the reverse side will be inscribed the name of the varsity crew winning the race.

The freshman crews in this regatta will row over the 1¾-mile course on the Charles River, starting from the Cottage Farm Bridge, rowing through the Harvard Bridge and finishing off the Union Boat Club at 3 o'clock. The junior varsity crews will row at 3:30 over the same course and the varsity crews again over the same course at 4 p. m.

Five other Harvard crews will row away from Cambridge. The first 150-pound varsity crew will compete with Yale and Princeton at Princeton in the Goldthwaite Cup Regatta. The second 150-pound varsity crew also will race Yale and Princeton at Princeton. The 150-pound freshman crew will meet Yale at Derby, as will the Championship House crew. The second freshman crew will row at Groton.

While the Harvard Stadium track and field pits are being used by star scholastic track and field athletes from 56 preparatory and high schools, the varsity track team will be competing against Dartmouth at Hanover and in this meet Harvard will be the favorite.

Nine at Worcester

The varsity baseball team will play Holy Cross at Worcester in the first of a two-game series, the second game to be played at Soldiers Field on June 6. Harvard's undefeated freshman baseball team will meet the undefeated Yale freshman baseball team at New Haven. Both teams have been tied once, Yale by Choate, 13—13, and Harvard by Brown freshmen, 5—5.

The Harvard varsity lacrosse team will meet Dartmouth at Hanover and the freshman lacrosse team will meet Yale at New Haven. The varsity golf team will compete in the New England intercollegiate at the Oakley Country Club, while the freshman golf team will meet the Yale freshmen at the Belmont Golf Club. The varsity polo team will oppose Army at West Point and the freshman tennis team will meet Yale at New Haven.

M. I. T and Brown In Track Meet Tomorrow

The varsity and freshmen track teams representing M. I. T. and Brown University will gather at Tech Field tomorrow in what promises to be an interesting meet.

The varsity team of the Engineers and Brown are closely matched and according to Coach Oscar Hedlund of M. I. T., the team that gets the breaks will emerge victor. Brown's varsity team has defeated Amherst and New Hampshire and lost to Rhode Island State and Holy Cross while M. I. T. has lost to the University of Maine and was victorious over Vermont at Middlebury.

Ireland Leads in Tennis Play

DUBLIN, May 15 (AP)—Guy Littleton Rogers, giant Irish ace, defeated Karl Schroeder in a gruelling five-set match yesterday as Ireland opened its second round Davis Cup tennis test against Sweden. Rogers defeated the Swedish covered court ace, 9—7, 2—6, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3. T. G. McVeagh gave Ireland a 2—0 lead when he defeated C. Oestberg in the second match, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Waseda Opens U. S. Tour

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 (AP)—Waseda University's baseball team from Japan was here today for the start of a tour on which they will meet American college nines. After playing in California the team will play three-game series with University of Chicago and University of Michigan. In the East they will play two games with Yale and one contest with Harvard.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

A Matter of Formality

ANNOUNCEMENT was made Thursday that the University of Southern California had sent in its entry for the annual outdoor track and field championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, which is to take place on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, May 29 and 30. This announcement came as a surprise, as it had previously been announced that the four California colleges which have been competing in these meets had decided not to visit the East this year, but to compete in a Pacific Coast Conference championship meet instead. The entry specified a team of 31 athletes, and the entrance fee accompanied it. Now it seems that the sending of the entry and fee was only a formality to comply with the rules in case the Trojans should decide to change their present plans of competing on the Pacific coast and travel East to defend their I. C. 4-A. title.

© Underwood
The I. C. 4-A. Trophy

Strong Enough to Win Again

Before this entry was received from Southern California, I was venturing to predict that Harvard would win this championship title for the first time since 1909 and also become the first eastern team to take the honors since Yale won it back in 1924. Now this prophecy must surely be qualified, as there is no question but what the Trojans will carry the trophy and title back to the Pacific coast if they compete. Reports from Los Angeles show that they have one of the strongest track and field teams ever to represent that university. They have been cleaning up everything on the Pacific coast this spring, and I doubt if a team composed of the best of the Harvard and Cornell teams, which finished first and second in the recent Heptagonal meet, would be strong enough to defeat the Pacific coast stars, to say nothing of Harvard doing it alone. The I. C. 4-A. program consists of 15 events, and I feel safe in predicting that the Trojans would take at least 10 of them. Last year the coast athletes scored 51 points, and while they have lost some of their point winners of 1935, they have acquired a number of newcomers who promise to make up for last year's losses. There is little question but what the eastern colleges will extend a fine welcome to them if they do compete, even though it meant that the eastern victory which they were looking for would not eventuate.

Should Be Eastern Meet

While the California colleges are always welcomed to the I. C. 4-A. meet, it seems to me that if they are to take part in that event, there should be an eastern meet to which only the big colleges of that section would be eligible. There is no question but what the coast teams are too strong for the easterners, which leaves the latter without any track and field championship of their own. The Heptagonal meet gives the seven colleges which compose it a championship of their own; but that does not take care of a number of other eastern colleges which should be entitled to a championship event. I would, therefore, advocate the formation of an eastern intercollegiate association if the Californians are to continue to take part in the I. C. 4-A. While I have always admired the ability and sportsmanship of the California athletes, it is my opinion that it would be a fine thing if, instead of coming East to the I. C. 4-A., they took part in a Pacific Coast Conference championship meet, leaving the I. C. 4-A. to the eastern colleges, and then have the winners of these meets compete in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

Fine Sportsmanship

There is seldom any satisfaction to anyone when a sporting event ends up in a tie; but much must come from the tie match which the United States and British women golfers played for the Curtis Cup. It is to be found in their action regarding who shall retain the cup for the next two years. According to the rules of play, the United States would hold it, as it was the defending country and did not lose; but the American women asked the British to hold the cup. This the British women have declined to do, as they claim they did not win it. What really should be done is for the British women to hold it a year and the Americans hold it a year. Such fine sportsmanship as the women golfers of these two countries have shown is certainly worthy of the highest praise.

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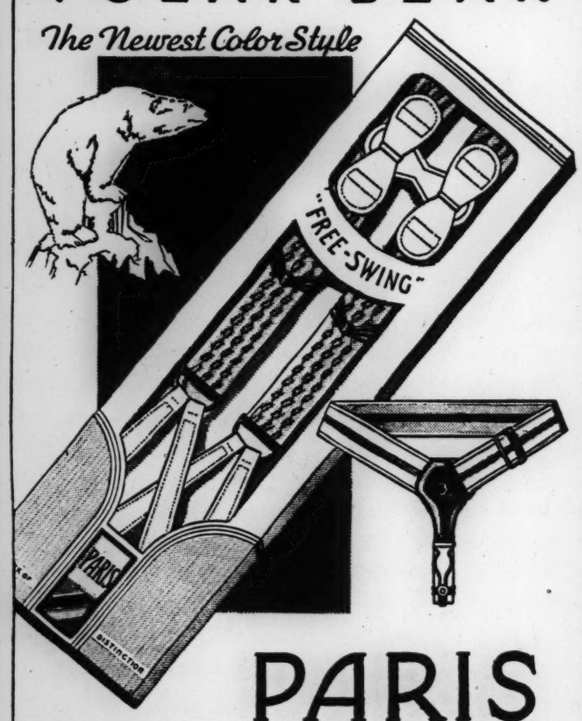

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Employers of more than 5,000,000 workers have reported thus far to The Sun. The survey continues in order to give the United States the true picture of employment, stripped of falsehood and propaganda.

Here are the facts, with thousands of employers, in every State in the Union, standing up to be counted.

**Indicates figures are of present date.*

All railroad figures are counted in the grouping "1,529 railroads." Individual railroads are published only to give a more exact picture.

All motor figures are included in the "automobile factories" total. The individual companies listed are not counted separately.

All cotton mills are included in the "1,196 counted mills." Individual companies are not counted again.

Where the name of the company does not appear, it has been omitted for business reasons at the company's request.

MANUFACTURING, MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES

COMPANY	Average Number of Employees for Year 1929	Average Number of Employees for Year 1935
1,196 cotton mills	422,650	391,676
Automobile Factories	447,350	438,000
Acme Steel	1,875	1,995
Air-Way Electric	438	343
Alpha Portland Cement	1,834	1,434
Amalgamated Leather	1,129	1,197
Amerada Corp.	1,233	1,216
American Ag. Chemical	4,308	3,164
American Chain	5,495	*5,186
American Hide & Leather	881	901
American Metal	4,320	4,446
American Rolling Mills	12,749	13,001
American Snuff	583	645
Am. Steel Foundries	5,801	2,974
Am. Type Founders	1,950	1,190
Am. Writing Paper	2,424	1,391
Am. Zinc & Chemical	672	700
Atlas Tack	430	360
Artloom Corp.	1,000	446
Atlas Powder	2,600	2,100
Baldwin Locomotive	10,716	5,030
Barker Bros.	1,712	1,748
Bayuk Cigars	3,215	4,225
Beech-Nut Packing	2,200	2,450
Bethlehem Steel (Previous Bethlehem figures covered specific months in 1929 and 1934.)	70,216	71,200
Borg-Warner	6,330	10,966
Botany Worsted	3,752	4,452
Bridgewater Brick	42	*42
Bridgeport Brass	2,271	2,904
Briggs Mfg.	16,985	21,809
Brooklyn Union Gas	4,273	4,736
Brown Shoe	10,508	10,238
Bucyrus Erie	2,927	1,778
Bullard Co.	1,053	876
Byron Jackson	900	460
Cannon Mills	10,520	15,218
Caterpillar Tractor	7,368	8,987
Celanese Corporation	2,491	9,442
Celotex Corporation (Celotex figures exclusive of employees engaged in acquisition of raw materials.)	1,408	1,475
Century Ribbon Mills	1,268	1,107
Chrysler Corporation	37,954	56,088
Clark Equipment	2,700	2,000
Cluett Peabody	5,401	4,988
Conde Nast	1,324	1,425
Cons. Edison	49,854	45,534
Cons. Laundries	3,822	3,265
Container Corp.	3,200	4,000
Continental Can	10,848	13,021
Continental Oil	7,649	6,286
Corn Products Refining	4,662	4,120
Crocker-Wheeler	833	506
Crown Cork & Seal	1,699	1,575
A Manufacturer	6,800	7,200
Curtis Publishing (The 5,838 is as of December, 1935.)	5,439	5,838
Detroit Edison	9,846	7,421
Duplan Silk	4,595	5,468
Du Pont (The du Pont 46,000 include 5,000 employees of subsidiaries acquired since 1929.)	36,209	46,000
Eastern Rolling Mill	1,056	967
Eastman Kodak	14,150	*18,245
Electric Boat	1,234	2,592
Endicott Johnson	16,029	18,429
Enterprise Manufacturing	363	627
Fairbanks Co.	550	380
Gamewell Co.	340	202
General Bronze	1,100	400
General Electric	87,933	55,706
General Mills	5,800	6,900
General Motors Truck	3,422	3,887
General Steel Castings	4,800	1,500
Gillette Razor	2,300	850
Granite City Steel	2,394	2,527
Graniteville Manufacturing	1,155	1,592
Gregg Dyeing	110	197
Hajoca Corp., Philadelphia	851	641
W. F. Hall, Chicago	2,200	1,822
Hamilton Watch	1,070	1,525
Hayes Body	2,000	1,200
Hercules Powder	4,074	3,992
Hershey Chocolate	2,107	3,598
A. Hollander, Newark	757	1,421
Industrial Rayon	2,237	2,644
Ingersoll Rand	6,632	4,338
Inland Steel	8,711	10,326
Int. Agricultural	1,895	1,844
Int. Business Machine	4,189	6,268
Int. Printing Ink	1,837	1,950
Int. Silver	5,098	4,369
Intertype Corp.	1,050	*913
Johns-Manville	9,809	8,426
Jones & Laughlin (Revised figures from first report.)	26,049	24,244
Julius Kayser	3,927	4,167
Kelsey Hayes Wheel	4,350	4,000
Laclede Gas	1,857	1,303
Lehigh Cement	4,200	2,700
Lehn & Fink	600	550
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	5,421	6,976
Libby, McNeill & Libby	11,511	11,817
Life Savers	302	296
Liggett & Myers (Liggett & Myers figures are approximate.)	20,000	20,000
Louisville Gas	1,402	1,308
Ludlum Steel	1,264	1,259
Mathieson Alkali	1,549	1,657
McCall Company	2,150	1,850
McKeesport Tin	2,936	3,142
McKesson & Robbins	6,600	6,000
Mead Corporation	2,821	3,287
Melville Shoe	1,400	2,050
Merrimac Hat, Mass	1,100	1,300
Midland Steel Prod.	2,495	2,270
M. M. Power Implement	3,507	3,140
Monsanto Chemical	2,926	3,480
Munsingwear	1,747	1,453
National Acme	1,989	1,334
National Dairy Products	36,600	35,146
National Supply	3,334	2,440
Natomas Co.	239	281
Newport Industries	702	747
N. Y. Air Brake	930	685
N. Y. Dock	591	531
N. Y. Shipbuilding	3,757	*5,271
North American Aviation	650	496
Olds Motor (These are maximum figures.)	5,611	7,044
Otis Elevator	11,893	5,277
Otis Steel	4,933	4,804
Pacific Gas	15,771	10,357
Pacific Lighting	6,917	6,310
Pacific Mills	9,100	10,500
Panhandle Refining (Retail operators and helpers not included.)	443	284
Paraffine, Inc. (Not including subsidiaries.)	1,042	1,297
Peck, Stow & Wilcox	715	610
Penn Dixie Cement	1,480	1,222
People's Gas	4,759	4,717
Pet Milk Co.	1,200	1,600
Phoenix Hosiery	3,486	3,603
Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt	2,372	1,317
Pittsburgh Steel	6,830	6,316
Plymouth Oil	392	308
Procter & Gamble	5,750	6,575
Public Service of N. J.	20,280	19,848
Pure Oil	9,712	11,535
Raybestos-Manhattan	4,000	4,700
Real Silk Mills	3,230	3,221
Revere Copper & Brass	6,480	5,799
Reynolds Spring	1,000	1,800
R. J. Reynolds	11,112	11,832
Scott Paper	605	890
Scovill Manufacturing	7,393	*5,862
Seagrave Corp.	270	173
Servel, Inc.	2,000	4,500
Sharon Steel	4,032	3,256
Shell Union Oil	34,600	29,347
Sibley Manufacturing	718	908
So. California Edison	5,675	3,605
A. G. Spalding	5,000	*4,479
Spang, Chalfant	3,491	3,505
Sparks, Withington Co.	1,937	1,260
Spencer Kellogg	1,112	1,002
Standard Oil, Indiana	35,026	34,729
Standard Oil N. J.	43,095	49,609
Standard Oil, Ohio	4,988	4,672
Sun Oil Co.	9,983	11,345
Sun, The N. Y. (Revised figures from first report.)	1,585	*1,555
Stiles Brick	62	*62
Superior Steel	1,332	1,032
Sweets Co.	290	290
Swift & Co.	58,600	60,100
Thatcher Manufacturing Co.	610	714
Timken Roller Bearing	8,038	8,115
Transue, Williams Steel	950	550
Union Bag	1,950	2,343
Union Oil of California	9,389	8,902
United Aircraft	2,792	3,744
United Carr Fastener	673	700
United Carbon	865	830
United Gas Improvement	18,224	15,713
U. S. Pipe & Foundry	4,000	2,800
United States Steel	237,444	194,820
Vanadium Corp.	530	495
Van Raalte	1,498	3,119
Vick Chemical	225	650
A manufacturer	5,400	4,000
Warren Foundry & Pipe	877	538
Waukesha Motor	1,238	1,214
Westinghouse	49,985	34,581
Westvaco	536	788
Worthington Pump	4,373	3,339
56 manufacturing firms	538,622	490,631

TRADE

COMPANY	Average Number of Employees for Year 1929	Average Number of Employees for Year 1935
American News, N. Y.	3,696	3,732
Austin, Nichols	643	792
Bank for Savings	125	254
H. C. Bohack	2,500	3,500
Commercial Trust, Jersey City	206	207
Corn Exchange Bank	1,460	1,480
Exchange Buffet	1,475	990
Fiduciary Trust	*40	100
First National Stores	10,137	13,020
General Foods	7,800	8,675
Gobel, Adolf	1,200	800
Jewel Tea Inc.	2,097	2,920
Julius Wile, Sons & Co.	28	68
Kinney Co.	5,448	3,981
S. H. Kress	11,830	*16,838
Kroger Grocery	20,586	21,611
R. H. Macy & Co.	10,577	11,205
Marine Midland	2,023	1,808
May Department Stores	12,852	14,274
McLellan Stores	4,789	4,537
Montgomery Ward	26,147	46,024
Nedick's Stores	600	406
Neisner Brothers	2,365	3,842
Phoenix Bank, Hartford	101	101
Prudential Life Ins.	37,025	39,708
Safeway Stores	18,587	19,665
Sears Roebuck	39,530	*47,470
Security Trust of Rochester	94	113
Spiegel, May, Stern	1,571	2,971
Springfield (Mass.) National	117	89
Twentieth Century-Fox	3,800	*4,600
Union Dime Savings	83	102
A Trading Company	7,477	8,778
Waldorf System	4,100	4,900
Woolworth	56,582	58,887
Wilmington Trust Co.	130	147
10 small banks	411	483
17 business houses	178,716	180,231

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

COMPANY	Average Number of Employees for Year 1929	Average Number of Employees for Year 1935
1,529 railroads	1,686,769	1,010,661
Postmasters, mail carriers (Postmasters and mail carriers were included in the 1930 census figures under the title of Transportation workers.)	155,754	155,754
Air Associates	27	*71
American Hawaiian S. S. (Figures are for December 31, 1929-1935.)	1,272	*2,078
Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe	65,529	41,428
Atlantic Coast Line	23,084	14,562
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	69,983	34,874
Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	1,804	1,468
Bell Telephone	364,045	244,599
Bus drivers	113,000	173,700
Clinchfield R. R.	1,534	1,095
Delaware, Lackawanna	21,347	15,462
Eastern Air Lines	93	589
Erie Railroad	36,387	22,965
Fifth Ave. Coach	1,829	1,300
Great Northern Railway	28,258	16,316
Hudson & Manhattan R. R.	2,023	1,655
Illinois Central R. R.	55,900	29,000
Int. Telephone	1,526	882
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	46,511	22,966
Merchants-Miners Transp.	3,261	3,314
Minneapolis, St. Paul R. R.	12,011	7,103
Nashville, Chattanooga R. R.	8,300	5,500
New York Central R. R.	168,911	99,393
N. Y. Railways	1,891	1,792
Norfolk & Western R. R.	26,909	18,987
Northern Pacific R. R.	25,403	16,068
Pennsylvania R. R.	173,812	103,418
Postal Telegraph	20,816	15,698
Radio Corporation	18,020	22,881
Reading Co., C. R. R. N. J.	29,561	16,904
Southern Pacific R. R.	89,304	49,614
Transcontinental Air (**Company was organized in 1931.)	**576	868
Union Pacific R. R.	50,702	31,111
United Air Lines	654	1,611
Wabash R. R.	18,099	10,024
Western Union	69,409	49,457

EXTRACTION OF MINERALS

COMPANY	Average Number of Employees for Year 1929	Average Number of Employees for Year 1935
The American Coal Co.	1,045	1,231
American Smelting	30,253	26,388
Anaconda Copper	41,637	27,419
Calumet & Hecla	4,591	*1,725
Elk Horn Coal	1,577	1,870
Int. Salt	901	1,069
Keystone Coal & Coke	600	489
Lehigh Valley Coal	14,115	6,800
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke	2,400	2,160
Phelps Dodge	12,313	8,091
Pittsburgh Coal Co.	10,675	11,628
Pond Creek Pocahontas	2,781	2,934
St. Joseph Lead	4,150	2,854
Texas Gulf Sulphur	1,173	854
United Electric Coal	766	398
A mining company	2,001	*905
A coal company	2,400	2,160
A mining company	21,112	11,959

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New Faith in America Needed, Hoover Tells Women of G.O.P.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 (AP)—Former President Hoover urged the Republican Party last night to fight for restoration of government morals and revival of confidence in the "Destiny of America," because "the Republic is in great peril."

The policies of President Roosevelt are "driving the people" into "a collectivist desert," the former President told a large crowd in the Academy of Music.

"And many of his advisers glory in the progress already made," he added, contending that the Social Security Act and other new-deal setups need revamping, and that "only increased poverty" can result if the Administration's economic policies are maintained.

Departing from his prepared text in his address before the Republican Women of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hoover in a discussion of the present relief administration asked:

Can People Be Bought

"Can the American people be bought with their own money" when they "see huge sums being rushed into politically important districts two jumps ahead of an election?"

"The night of tyranny," he asserted, "is closing in on the light of American liberty from all parts of the world."

Referring to a recent statement by President Roosevelt, in which the Chief Executive said "reduction of costs of manufacture does not mean more purchasing power and more goods consumed; it means just the opposite," Mr. Hoover stated:

"At least, we know now why the New Deal has imposed all their different devices of debts, taxes, restriction of production, juggling with currency, and a score of other methods of artificially forcing up costs and prices.

"That is supposed to enable you to buy more.

"But how are we to eke out an existence if production costs increase?"

Need Faith in America

"There are many profound questions before the people," he went on. "These questions are not only concerned with liberty, economic and social problems. But there is a profound question of the restoration of sturdiness and courage and faith in America."

M. Harvey Taylor, Republican state chairman, introducing Mr. Hoover, urged election of a Republican President next fall, "or you may never vote for another president."

"Your children," he said, "are already mortgaged. There is a second and third mortgage on them.

"You don't want to go to the polls four years from now and have one name on the ballot, and be arrested if you don't vote, do you? That's not American."

Menace to Human Freedom

Mr. Hoover in part said:

The grim danger that confronts America is the destruction of human freedom. We must fight again for a government founded upon ordered individual liberty and opportunity that was the American vision. If we lose we will continue down this New Deal road to some sort of personal government based upon collectivist theories.

Under these ideas ours can become some sort of Fascist government. In that case big business manages the country for its financial profit at the cost of human liberty.

Or we can become some sort of Socialist state. In that case everybody gains as much as his greed for political power will bring him at the total loss of his liberty. I do not know whether Socialism or Fascism is the greater evil.

I do know they are not the American dream. They have become the world's nightmare.

The President may deny that he intends to travel into a collectivist desert. But his policies are driving the people there. And many of his advisers glory in the progress already made.

This is a nation of men, women, and children, not a nation of railroads, machines, or land or economic abstractions. We must visualize it as a nation of homes. Indeed most problems of government are an enlargement of the problems of every household.

To restore liberty and progress the Republican Party must furnish the country a program which covers:

A restoration of morals in government.

A revival of confidence and courage in the destiny of America.

Real policies of economic and social regeneration in place of the New Deal extravaganzas.

Realistic, drastic, and immediate reforms.

Five New Horsemen

There are five horsemen of this new Apocalypse. They are Profligacy, Propaganda, Patronage, Politics and Power. Their other names are Pork-barrel, Poppy-cock, Privilege, Panaceas and Poverty.

As a result, after three years the number of unemployed is about as great as it was at election day in 1932. The agricultural problem is still unsolved. The business world has little confidence in the good intentions, or the sanity, or the integrity of our Government.

There are certain steps that should be taken at once. I may summarize specific reforms I have already mentioned in public addresses.

Things to Be Done

This cataract of wasteful expenditure should be stopped. The budget must be balanced. The increase in debt must be ended. The gold standard should be re-established. These futile purchases of foreign silver should cease. The laws authorizing the President to inflate the currency and to gamble in foreign exchange should be repealed. Tinkering with credit inflation must be ended. We must stamp out that train of gunpowder. It leads to an explosion of inflation which itself alone would destroy any democracy. Genuine banking reform must be achieved. This horde of political locusts should be driven away. The spoils system should be extirpated once and for all. The Civil Service should be restored.

Restore Local Administration

Return the administration of relief again to state and local nonpartisan committees of leading citizens. Give them such federal subsidy as meets the need of the unemployed. Take the favoritism of politics out of the bread of relief. By wise use of tariffs protect our farmers from this flood of imports. By wise use of subsidies find employment for our surplus acres in products we can use and can export. Restore foreign trade. Take the handcuffs off honest business. Stop the attempts to suppress free opinion. Obey the Constitution. Change it when necessary, but obey it. Give us a government of laws and not of men.

These are but the first moves to get these 12,000,000 people back into productive jobs, to make secure the farmer's livelihood and the ability of business to expand its pay rolls. Beyond this, the Republican Party must present policies of social and economic regeneration.

Reverse Scarcity Policy

The party should pledge itself to reverse the whole New Deal planned scarcity into an economy of plenty. When that is done we have to put in motion those economic forces that will secure wider diffusion of this plenty. The notion that we get richer and more prosperous by producing less is about as progressive as a slow-motion film run backward.

The party should stand for a constantly wider diffusion of property. That is the greatest social and economic security that can come to free men. It makes free men. We want a nation of proprietors, not a state of collectivists. That is attained by creating national wealth and income, not by destroying it. The income and estate taxes create an orderly movement to diffuse swollen fortunes more effectively than all the quacks.

A New Magic Formula

Since I last discussed these questions the New Deal has brought forth another magic formula to reach the millennium.

On April 25 President Roosevelt said:

"Reduction of costs of manufacture does not mean more purchasing power and more goods consumed. It means just the opposite."

The President elaborates its benefits and implies it is the base of his slogan for '36. If this word "opposite" means anything, then this statement says that "increased costs of manufacturing means increased purchasing power and more goods consumed."

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M. Louvet, inventor of a collapsible bicycle, has followed this with a companion vehicle, a collapsible canoe, so that when he takes tours around his native France and comes to a stream or lake, he puts the canoe together, takes the bicycle apart and then repeats the process in reverse order when he's past the water hazard.

Most of the world has been under an illusion about this up to now.

Were We Mistaken?

We had all thought that the way to enable the people to buy more was to use every art of technology and government to reduce costs and therefore prices, provided we held up wages and incomes to farmers and others. We had relied on such experiences as the automobile. We got about two thirds of the world's automobiles because the production costs and, therefore, prices were brought down into reach of 20,000,000 families.

At least we now know why the New Deal has imposed all their different devices of debts, taxes, restriction of production, juggling with currency, and a score of other methods of artificially forcing up costs and prices. The magic formula may also explain why we still have 12,000,000 unemployed. Certainly there is no joy for the consumer in this return again to Planned Scarcity.

Rights of Women

If I were writing a bill of rights for women I should include something about her rights as a consumer. The woman does most of the buying. She has to make things go around. She has to do most of the saving. She has to protect the future. These artificial increases in the cost of living all decrease the amount she can purchase and save.

What of those women who must eke out the reduced buying power of these magic formulas?

Dr. Kemmerer, speaking in New York City a month ago, said: "We have already set into operation powerful inflationary forces which when they have ultimately worked out their influence on commodity prices will probably result in giving us a cost of living approximately double what it is today."

Over 40,000,000 women are the beneficiaries of life-insurance policies alone. Sixty-five per cent of all savings accounts are in the names of women. There are some 63,000,000 women and girls in the United States. We have been accused of a few forgotten men, but the New Deal has forgotten all the women.

Not a Horse—White Rabbit

Lincoln said, "Don't swap horses in the middle of the stream." A school for Democratic ladies is repeating that advice. They should be sure it is a horse. My belief is that it is a white rabbit.

The Republican Party must face tasks beyond economic and social regeneration. There are tasks of moral regeneration. The Republican Party was born to meet a moral issue.

A nation is great not by its riches or buildings or automobiles but through the character of its people. The fibers of that are work, thrift, piety, truth, honesty, honor and fidelity to trust. I emphasize this before a group of American women because it is at the knees of American womanhood that the men of America have generation by generation learned these standards.

The first standard bearer of these virtues must be its government and public officials. But there is apparently a New Deal in virtue.

Value of Self-Respect

Every spread of bureaucratic control that makes men more subjective or dependent on government weakens that independence and self-respect. National stamina suffers by encouraging parasitic leaners whether on doorposts or governments. There is self-respect and dignity that marks free men.

Honor in public life begins with political parties. The people must depend upon political parties to carry out their will. When men are elected to high office on certain promises and those promises are cynically broken, how may we expect a citizen to feel the obligation of a promise and good faith?

There are standards of intellectual honesty in government. Framed propaganda and perverted figures mislead the thinking of the people. Pressures upon the press lead down the same dark alley. That is salesmanship, not statesmanship.

Repudiated Its Promises

There are standards of gentlemen in government. The seizure by the Government of the communications of persons not charged with wrongdoing justifies the immoral conduct of every snooper.

There are standards of financial honor in government. The New Deal devalued the dollar. Thus it repudiated the covenants of the Government to those who had entrusted it with their savings.

The Republican Party has never dishonored the government promise to pay. We must demand a return to financial honor in government.

There is a gigantic question of morals in this spoils system.

Can the American people be bought with their own money?

Does it improve national morals and character in our people when they see huge sums being rushed into politically important districts two jumps ahead of an election?

Great Groups Debased

Great groups of people receiving some special privilege have been built up. When this privilege is denied by the courts then the New Deal has sought to incite these people against the court as a public enemy.

We have worried much in our history over the independence of the Supreme Court. We have more cause to worry over the independence of Congress. Congress has delegated its conscience.

I want to see not only the restoration of liberty, not only economic recovery, not only solution of economic and social problems, not only a regeneration of morals in government—I want to see recovery of sturdiness, of courage and of faith in America.

I have here a quotation from some country paper. I regret I have mislaid its source—but it breathes with honest Americanism.

Less Self-Reliant

"As a people we were firm, courageous, unconquerable. And now what are we? We want things done for us. We flinch or cave in in the face of opposition. We lack forthrightness and nerve to oppose things that are wrong."

The New Deal has not done all that, but some of it. We have for four years listened to a continuous defamation of everything that has gone before.

We think of ourselves as poor and helpless. Yet with only 6 per cent of the population in the world we have more youth in schools of higher learning than all the other 94 per cent. We have more laboratories dragging new secrets from nature than all the others put together.

Still We Excel

We have more developed mechanical power than all of them. We can produce more food and clothes and iron and copper and lead and coal and oil than any other country in the world.

We now have nearly two thirds of all the automobiles, radios, and bathtubs in the world. We have a larger proportion of people who own their own homes and farms than has any other nation. In a generation we raised the purchasing power of wages by 30 per cent and we knocked two hours off each working day. This has been achieved under private enterprise and free men.

Our trouble today is moral as well as economic. Is it not time we jerk ourselves out of this, and clean out the high priests of these heresies?

Coalition Saves Cincinnati From Partisan Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 15—An attempt to throw the municipal government here back into a system of voting that it is claimed would more easily permit party control was thwarted at Tuesday's primaries by a combination of independent Republicans and Democrats. An amendment to the city's charter which sought to abandon proportional representation voting for a nonpartisan rotating ballot was defeated by a close margin according to final returns from the board of elections.

Proportional representation was part of the reform movement which in 1925 brought this city under the council-manager government and resulted in an efficient businesslike administration, bringing the city fame for its good government.

See End to Partisanship

The Citizens-Charter group which was responsible for the reform movement look upon the proportional system of voting as the fairest way to get the most representative expression from voters and to quell the demand for partisanship.

"The local Republican machine which lost out when the nonpartisan reform took place in 1925 was constantly attacked the PR system as one of its bitterest enemies," declared Charles P. Taft, one of the Republican leaders in the Charter group.

"Under the guise of a nonpartisan committee, leaders of this machine brought this amendment before the voters at a time when there was some dissatisfaction because of a temporary deadlock in the new council in the election of a mayor.

Keeps Coalition

They believe that under a rotating ballot they can control the council because a strongly organized minority may often be able to elect all nine councilmen with no representation at all for the balance of the voters."

The proportional representation plan has helped the Cincinnati situation by making possible a majority representation of a coalition of independent Republicans and Democrats. In the charter group, this coalition won a majority in council for four successive elections and maintained a nonpartisan control.

'Eleanor' Left Note For President And He Obeyed Orders

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt, on his own admission, takes orders from his wife, "just like any other man," a group of Alabama mill girls found.

Miss Mollie Dowd, chaperone, illustrated in a speech before a civic body today with an incident of their recent visit to the White House.

They were invited there by Mrs. Roosevelt after they won trips to the Women's Trade Union League convention.

When they arrived, however, it was the President who greeted them. Mrs. Roosevelt was in New York for the birthday of her daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger.

Miss Dowd said the President told them:

"She will be back at midnight, and I am to look after you until she arrives." And added with the smile: "Eleanor left a note for me to receive you, and you know I have to obey my wife."

Unofficial Count Gives Roosevelt 506,524 Votes In Ohio Primary Test

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 15 (AP)—Complete unofficial returns from Ohio's 8579 precincts in Tuesday's primary today were:

Democrats—President Roosevelt 506,524, Henry Breckinridge 32,871. Republicans — Stephen A. Day, 156,124.

Republican presidential delegate: Slate representing Robert A. Taft—Clarence J. Brown 292,691; Myers Y. Cooper 280,688; Alice Roosevelt Longworth 277,509; Walter F. Brown 253,204; Carmi A. Thompson 238,030; Leroy N. Bundy 228,982; Frank M. Ransbottom 216,090; Gertrude Jobes 212,271.

Slate representing Senator William E. Borah—Daniel E. Morgan 166,082; Roscoe C. McCulloch 151,364; John S. Knight 145,308; Charles McIntyre 138,389; Leland S. Dougan 138,083; Elsie Bennett Wilson 137,279; Russell C. Heddleston 133,050.

Congress-at-large (two highest each party win nominations):

Democratic — John McSweeney, 125,906; Harold G. Mosier, 118,555; Francis W. Durbin, 90,201; John W. Pattison, 81,128; Milton S. Cox, 63,636; Joseph J. Devney, 59,872; Jesse J. Gilbert, 51,767; William C. Graves, 51,680; Kent A. Buchanan, 41,384; Joseph W. Fichter, 38,300.

Republicans—George H. Bender, 150,848; L. L. Marshall, 114,445; Raymond J. Jeffreys, 101,226; M. Herbert Hoover, 95,955; L. T. Palmer, 82,397; Benjamin F. Reading, 62,698; Charles Dick, 55,184; J. Eugene Roberts, 50,129; Alexander H. Martin, 47,356; Joe Thomas, 39,957; S. A. Ringer, 32,663.

Congress-at-large unexpired term: Democrats—Daniel S. Earhart, 285,477 (unopposed).

Republicans—Benson Ogier, 305,817 (unopposed).

Robinson Begins Term For Stoll Kidnaping

ATLANTA, Ga., May 15 (AP)—Thomas H. Robinson Jr., began serving a life term in the federal penitentiary here yesterday for the $50,000 kidnaping of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll.

Robinson stepped through the prison door after a swift trip to this city by train from Louisville, Ky. There he pleaded guilty under the "Lindbergh law" May 13 and was sentenced only two days after he was arrested in Glendale, Calif., by federal agents.

Zioncheck Hits Auto, Near Duel, Escapes Stoning in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 14—The brief but hectic stay of Representative Marion Zioncheck (D) of Washington on this island mixed with a nationalistic outbreak and included the following sensational items to climax his recent speeding and other embroilments with police from the capital southwards:

Crashing by Mr. Zioncheck of a borrowed automobile into a truck; driving the same car through an iron gate; a threatened duel by the irate owner of the gate; appeals by the visiting Congressman to the island's Governor, the Marines and the Naval Radio Station for protection after children had thrown stones at him and he had been threatened; and the sending of a telegram to President Roosevelt on conditions in Puerto Rico, which was promptly rebuffed by the Chief Executive.

Request Refused

Marvin H. McIntyre, Presidential secretary, replied to Mr. Zioncheck as follows, on an undisclosed request:

"Impossible even to consider your request. Gov. Blanton Winship at San Juan is the sole and competent authority to carry out this Government's policy in Puerto Rico."

Commenting on the disturbances, Mr. Zioncheck told the Associated Press: "The United States either ought to get in or get out of here. . . . It is all poppycock. This thing is like a snowball. It grows. You did not notice any older folk responsible for all this parading."

"Zioncheck Held Again on Speeding Charge," is typical of headlines marking his activities in the capital recently.

"You can't arrest a Congressman," he has said to traffic officers from Washington to Puerto Rico.

Hardly across the Potomac, at Alexandria, Va., he was chased and stopped by a motorcycle officer. Summoned to appear, he left without answering to charges of reckless driving and disorderly conduct. A capias was issued for him by Alexandria authorities. The judge declared his $200 bail forfeited, and fined him an additional $66.

Again in North Carolina he was stopped. The officer said he was going 70 miles an hour. Charlotte, N. C., authorities got in touch with Alexandria, which said it had no desire to see Mr. Zioncheck again. After several hours, he was permitted to leave Charlotte.

In Miami, Fla., Mr. Zioncheck baited the police with an offer of $100 to any policeman who caught him violating the traffic laws. From Miami, he flew to Puerto Rico.

Indian Relics Near Whately

WHATELY, Mass., May 15 (AP)—Arrowheads, spearheads and fire pits found in a field below Montague covered buldge indicated the site had been occupied by Indians, Lewis C. Grant, an authority on Indian lore, reported today. The relics were found after the field had been washed by flood waters of the Connecticut River.

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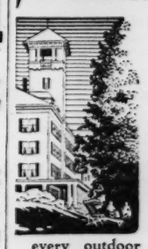

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The Home Forum

A Humble Companion

I ONCE heard a man who makes a business of writing say that his right hand felt as if part of it was missing if there was no pencil in it. I can well understand that feeling.

Not that the pencil is used all the time that it is held in writing position. It is there as an aid to thought, or at least as a symbol of hope that thoughts will come.

* * *

SOME PRACTITIONERS OF the art of writing require for the most satisfactory results a favorite place or position, or perhaps a favorite time of day or night. Mazo de la Roche writes against an old drawing-board held on her knee. A. Hamilton Gibbs retires to the top of an ivy-clad stone tower on his farm. Ellen Glasgow goes into her garden. John Buchan used to compose his stories while he was shaving or riding on a bus. Amy Lowell wrote her poems between midnight and other people's rising hour. Irvin Cobb once said he wrote his best story with his typewriter resting on a soapbox. There are many, less famous, but trained to produce their daily stint under any conditions, who need only to feel the touch of the typewriter keys beneath their fingers and thoughts at once turn into sentences and paragraphs.

My garden lacks seclusion. There is no ivied stone tower available. I have an incurable habit of sleeping between midnight and sunrise. As for any magic in the touch of a typewriter, the mere exercise of using the thing demands all my powers. The lowly lead pencil is my lucky stone, or what you will. It does not always produce the desired effect. But, without it, there is no effect at all.

* * *

NOT EVEN A fountain pen will suffice, for it seems too permanent. Once a sentence is down in ink, it looks too substantial to be deleted. On the other hand, with a lead pencil, one can make a dozen false starts without compunction; one can cross out, erase, or scribble above the line, and run a whole squadron of balloons around the margin of the sheet to carry emendations. A lead pencil is the thing for us poor scriveners who stutter when we try to put our thoughts on paper.

But even lead pencils have their peculiarities, their shortcomings, and their endearing limitations. They are above all things gregarious. I have known our library table to be entirely bare of pencils. I have searched the room over for one, on window ledges, mantelpiece, and in flowerpots which are always fair targets for anyone with a stray object to dispose of; high and low have I looked for one and found none, and within an hour I have come back to find great congeries of pencils crowding the table and overflowing the surrounding levels. Where had they been in the meantime? Whence came they, and how? I cannot tell. I only know that there is no such thing as a sufficiency or a shortage of pencils, but either an absolute dearth or an excess. Long and short, hard and soft, nicely pointed, broken, stubby, chewed, penny-a-piecers and ten-centers, they appear en masse one day on the library table, and the next day are all on a desk in an upstairs room.

No one in our house ever threw a pencil away. That is the reason for the vast concourse of nondescript little remnants that, like dingy camp-followers, flock with the more useful troops. While there is a half-inch of lead left, a pencil is still a pencil.

Perhaps a man's character is revealed by the pencils he carries. And a woman's. Some would have it so, but I should not wish to be too positive about the interpreting of the signs. A well-kept pencil with a fine point is just as likely to indicate a loiterer who spends valuable time putting his pencil in order as it does a person of efficiency. I have seen pages of the neatest and most methodical reckonings made with a pencil, that required not only manual strength, but even the assistance of the tongue to make it perform its work.

However, the business of sharpening pencils is the greatest boon ever given to writers. When thoughts run dry, there is the pencil to repair. When they still refuse to trickle, there is the possibility of hunting up another pencil, which ought to prove more productive.

Or perhaps thoughts have been running freely, but there comes an interruption from outside. The user of the pencil gets up to answer the call, and the pencil, the right, true, and helpful pencil, is laid down. When its owner returns, the pencil has disappeared, the flow of thought is choked, and nothing can be done until the lost is found.

* * *

OF COURSE, THERE are differing tastes in pencils. Some persons like them long and hard; but, for my part, I like them soft, and shortish. That way they fit best into my hand and require little attention except to be occasionally run into the sharpener. I have no success with those important-looking pencils that are supposed to grind out a little lead as one wants it. It is admirable to have one of those in colors to match every handbag, but I keep a more humble article for real, if furtive, use.

Humble little things that they are, lead pencils are not even permitted to go by their own true name; for, as everybody knows, they are not made of lead at all, but of carbon. The particular kind of carbon happens to be called graphite, because it will write. However, it is not the little crystals of carbon which, when rubbed off on paper, make marks, letters, and words, that aid my flow of thought as much as it is the shape and feeling of the writing instrument in my hand. There is nothing that can take its place.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Daffodils

I HAVE seen loveliness beyond compare,
But nothing have I ever known more fair
Than yellow daffodils beneath old trees
With sun-flecked, gray-sheathed trunks; each passing breeze
Made all the lovely horde stir lazily.
As if it were a tossing golden sea.

—AVIS H. GRANT, in "American Lyric Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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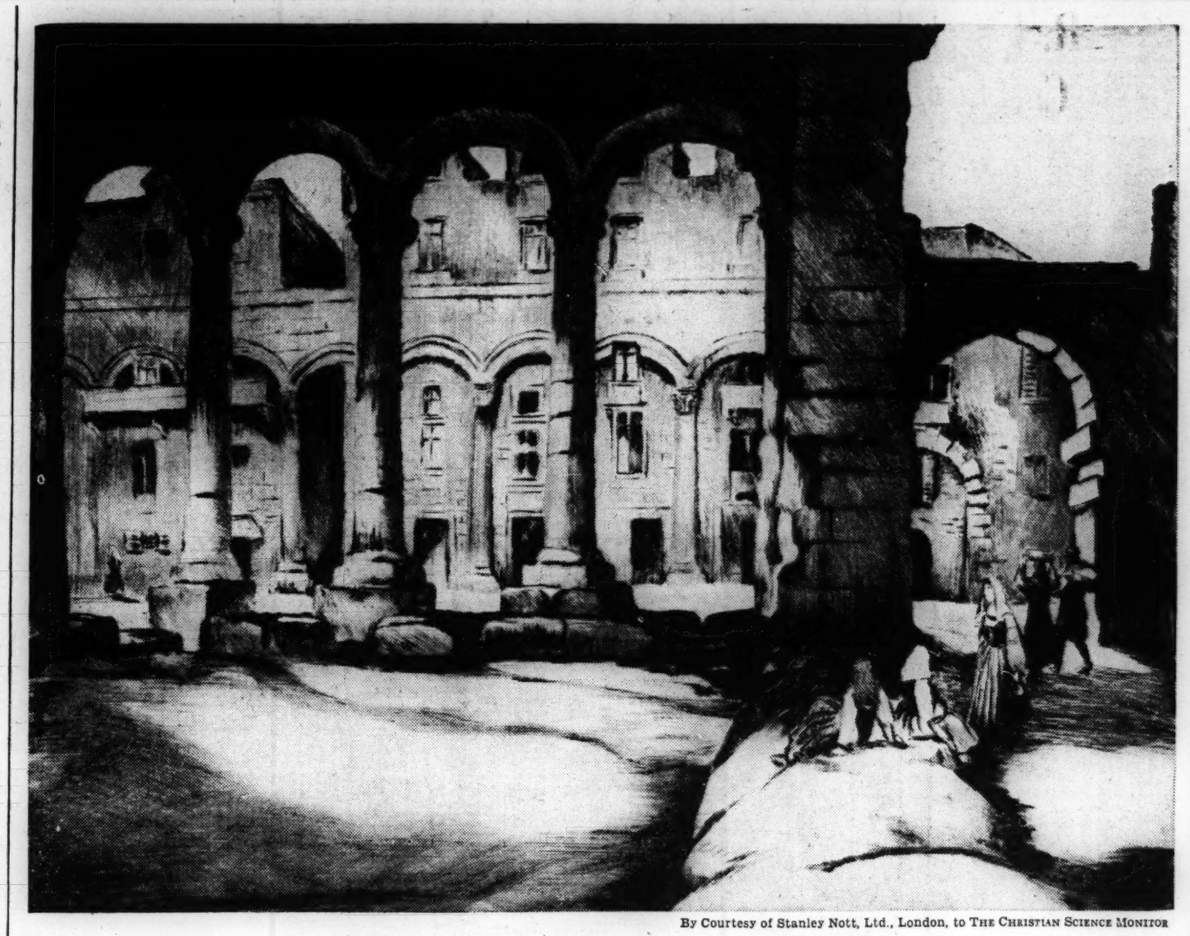

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THE PALACE OF DIOCLETIAN, SPLIT: *A Dry Point by Nora Lavrin*

IN FAR-OFF days, when the calendar stood between two and three hundred A. D., a Roman Senator had among his slaves one who was destined to become the most magnificent of all Emperors. His name was Diocletian.

Like a true Roman, the Emperor who had been a slave knew what he needed in the way of a residence. He also knew how he wished the residence to be built and where it should stand; so he chose a site unparalleled for beauty on the coast of Dalmatia. He also saw to it that he had his own capital, and an immense amphitheater for his entertainment.

To Diocletian his palace was not a palace at all; it was a "modest" villa. The villa, however, was in perfect taste, having within its precincts accommodation for a thousand horse and foot, and possessing such grace and symmetry that those who visit it today—after sixteen hundred years and more—tread in wonderment the stones that once echoed to the march of the Praetorian Guard.

The ground plan of the Palace is almost a square, covering nine-and-a-half acres, with a quadrangular tower at each of the four corners. Originally four principal gates opened onto four streets, which met in the center of the quadrangle; but the eastern gate has been destroyed and the side towers have gone. There exists, however, the main entrance with its beautiful Porta Aurea in fairly good preservation. Of the fifty Doric columns that formed the great façade, forty remain, rising in all their dignity against the blue sky, unforgettably noble, as the steamer approaches the sea front.

The Palace gave its name to Spalato and, taking it to its heart, welcomed it within its gates. That is why so large a part of the town is actually inside the Palace, while many of the more modern houses are not only built against the famous walls but are incorporated with them. Of the town that remains without the gates, numerous arcades and narrow streets play a game of hide-and-seek with the stranger, and seem to mock at his confusion.

Diocletian's Palace drew, among its countless admirers, Robert Adam, who made a special journey to Split (Spalato) for the purpose of studying the architecture and making drawings of its arches. But the Emperor, who had been a slave, turned his back on his villa with all its magnificence; and, resigning the reins of government, gave himself to the simpler pursuit of cabbage growing.

Calling On Mr. Tennyson, Desperately

FARRINGFORD was taken by the Poet Laureate. At that time I was rapidly outgrowing Longfellow, and my enthusiasm for Mr. Tennyson amounted to a mania: he was to me in poetry what Mendelssohn was in music. I can now place him. I can now understand his relation to other poets. Then I could not. He confused and dazzled me. He took possession of my imagination. He taught me to see and feel for the first time the heights and depths of life. . . .

To live so close to the man who filled the whole of my poetic and imaginative horizon, without ever seeing him, was more than I could bear. I walked over the neglected grass-grown gravel between the tall trees yellowing in the autumn, and up to the glass panelled doors; as bold as fate.

"Mr. Tennyson," said the maid, "sees no one." I was aware of that. Was Mrs. Tennyson at home? Perhaps she would see me? The servant looked dubious. I was a shabby looking student, sure enough, but there was something about me which could not be said nay! I evidently meant to get in, and in I got.

In another moment I found myself in the drawing room—the door opened, and a quiet, gentle lady appeared, and bowed silently to me. I had to begin then.

I had no excuse to make, and so I offered no apology. I had called to see Mr. Tennyson, that was all.

The lady looked surprised, and sat down by a little worktable with a little workbasket on it. She asked me very kindly to sit down too. So I sat down. What next? Now I grew clumsy with a vengeance. All my wits forsook me. I looked out at the tangled garden—everything was allowed to grow wild. I had to say something. I looked at the kind lady, who had already taken up her work and begun plying her needle. I said that my admiration for Mr. Tennyson's poems was so great that, as I was living in the neighborhood, I had called with an earnest desire to see him. I then began to repeat that I considered his poems so exquisite that—a smile was on the kind lady's face as she listened for the thousand and first time to such large and general praises of the Laureate's genius. She evidently considered me a harmless lunatic, not an impertinent intruder. This was fortunate, for had I been summarily shown the door I should not have been surprised. I should not have gone, for I was desperate and prepared to show fight, and be kicked out, if needful, by the Laureate alone.

Said Mrs. Tennyson, "My husband is always very busy, and I do not at all think it likely he can see you."

"Do you think he would if you ask him?" I stammered out.

Said Mrs. Tennyson, a little taken aback, "I don't know."

"Then," said I, pursuing my advantage — "would you object to asking him to see me, if only for an instant?"

What passed in that indulgent lady's mind I shall never know; the uppermost thought was probably not flattering to me. At any rate she rose and left the room. She was gone about four minutes by the clock. It seemed to me four hours. I thought I would try and recollect some of his own sublime verse; it might steady me a little. I knew volumes of it by heart—couldn't recollect a line anywhere, except—

Wrinkled ostler, grim and thin!
Here is custom come your way;
Take my brute, and lead him in,
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay.

I believe I was muttering this mechanically when I heard a man's voice close outside the door. "Who is it? Is it an imposter?" In another moment the door opened. Mr. Tennyson entered. He was not in Court dress; he had not a laurel wreath on his head, nor a lily in his hand—not even a harp. It was in the days when he shaved. I have two portraits of him without a beard. I believe they are very rare now. I thought it would be inappropriate to prostrate myself, so I remained standing and stupefied. He advanced toward me and shook hands without cordiality. Why should he be cordial? I began desperately to say that I had the greatest admiration for his poetry; that I could not bear to leave the Island without seeing him. He soon stopped me, and taking a card of Captain Crozier's which lay on the table, asked me if I knew him. I said I did, and described his house and grounds in the neighborhood of Freshwater. I have no recollection of anything else. The poet observed abruptly, "Now I must go; good-bye!" and he went. And that was all I saw of Mr. Tennyson for nearly thirty years.—H. R. HAWEIS, in "My Musical Memories."

"Un secours qui ne manque jamais"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

EN DES temps où certaines régions sont inondées par la crue soudaine des rivières, il se peut que l'homme soit saisi de crainte et de doute touchant sa propre sécurité et celle des êtres qui lui sont chers. Voyant des torrents d'eau envahir les champs ou les villes, peut-être détruire son gagne-pain et faire disparaître son foyer, il risque de croire que tout son labeur n'a servi de rien. A moins que sa compréhension de Dieu et du rapport unissant l'homme au Père ne soit fondée sur le roc, le découragement et la consternation l'empêcheront peut-être de reprendre ses efforts sur une base nouvelle. Dans ce cas, sa situation est vraiment pitoyable!

En face d'un grand péril, les hommes cherchent instinctivement l'appui d'un pouvoir plus qu'humain. Si l'on a grandi dans un foyer où Dieu n'était pas seulement un nom,—où l'on étudiait chaque jour la Bible,—une foule de beaux passages se présenteront à la pensée pour réconforter le disciple, le soutenir et le guider pendant les heures sombres.

Au psaume quarante-six, nous trouverons l'aide et les encouragements dont les hommes ont besoin en temps de désastre et d'inondation. Voici ce que nous lisons dans ce psaume admirable: "Dieu est pour nous un refuge et un appui, un secours qui ne manque jamais dans la détresse. C'est pourquoi nous sommes sans crainte quand la terre est bouleversée, et que les montagnes chancellent au cœur des mers."

Si nos possessions matérielles ont été balayées, nous pouvons avoir recours à Dieu et déclarer avec une confiance renouvelée que "Dieu est pour nous un refuge et un appui, un secours qui ne manque jamais dans la détresse." Déclarons cette vérité avec persévérance, maintenons-la d'une manière intelligente, et le courage viendra remplacer la crainte; ainsi nous pourrons faire face à n'importe quelle condition ou circonstance qui se présentent à nous. Nous avancerons dans la ferme assurance que Dieu nous montrera la manière de surmonter toutes les épreuves, de vaincre les tentations, la crainte ou le découragement, et de résoudre les problèmes impliquant l'absence d'un chez-soi ou la pénurie.

En vérité, nous sommes bien heureux d'avoir, pour nous guider dans l'étude et l'interprétation de la Bible, un livre que son auteur, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, fit paraitre pour la première fois en 1875. Cet ouvrage, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, est véritablement la "clef" qui nous ouvrira les trésors d'amour, de sagesse, de lumières que renferme le Livre par excellence. Ils se comptent par milliers ceux que l'étude de *Science et Santé* jointe à celle de la Bible a libérés de leurs maux—maladie, péché, affliction, indigence—et qui dès lors ont pu fournir une carrière utile, remplie d'une joyeuse activité.

Tel qui pendant une nuit d'orage écoute les hurlements furieux de la tempête, trouverait du réconfort s'il se rappelait le sens spirituel du mot "vent," indiqué dans ce passage de *Science et Santé* (p. 597): "Ce qui indique la puissance de l'omnipotence et les mouvements du gouvernement spirituel de Dieu, embrassant toutes choses." Alors le disciple peut déclarer, avec une assurance née de la compréhension, que "la puissance de l'omnipotence" est là pour le sauver dans ces conjonctures critiques; qu'à coup sûr le "gouvernement spirituel de Dieu" embrasse "toutes choses."

Un autre livre du même auteur—*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*—contient aux pages 149 et 150 ces paroles réconfortantes: "Souviens-toi que tu ne peux être placé dans aucune situation, si pénible soit-elle, où l'Amour ne t'ait précédé et où ne t'attende sa douce leçon. Aussi ne désespère pas, ne murmure point, car ce qui cherche à sauver, à guérir et à délivrer, te guidera, si tu cherches cette direction."

La vérité curative et rédemptrice contenue dans les passages précités se révéla d'une manière admirable à un groupe de personnes dont quelques-unes étudiaient la Science Chrétienne. Un ouragan s'était déchaîné et faisait de grands ravages. Contre le soir, alors que la tempête semblait devenir toujours plus violente, des voisins et des amis se réunirent dans la maison d'un Scientiste Chrétien afin de s'encourager mutuellement. Chacun ayant pris place, le petit groupe resta dans les ténèbres, car il était impossible d'avoir de la lumière. Un des assistants savait par cœur le psaume quarante-six, qu'il dit à haute voix; et ces promesses rassurantes furent bien des fois répétées. A plusieurs reprises au cours de la nuit, tous redirent en commun l'oraison dominicale avec un respect religieux et plein de ferveur. Le chant de plusieurs cantiques connus rappela l'expérience de Paul et Silas qui "priaient et chantaient les louanges de Dieu" dans la prison et furent ensuite soudainement délivrés.

La nuit s'écoula et la tempête perdit de sa violence. La petite maison où ce groupe s'était réuni n'avait que peu souffert; elle était restée debout à l'abri du danger, prouvant une fois de plus que "Dieu est pour nous un refuge et un appui, un secours qui ne manque jamais dans la détresse."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

So, From the Mould

So, from the mould,
Scarlet and gold
Many a Bulb will rise,
Hidden away cunningly
From sagacious eyes.
So, from cocoon
Many a Worm
Leap so Highland gay,
Peasants like me—
Peasants like thee,
Gaze perplexedly.

—From "The Poems of Emily Dickinson." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"A very present help"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A time when certain districts are devastated by swollen rivers, one may be filled with grave fears and many doubts as to the safety of himself and of his loved ones. With floods and storms engulfing fields and cities, perhaps his business destroyed and his home swept away, he may feel that all his work has been for naught. Unless his understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him is founded upon a rock, discouragement and consternation may prevent him from even attempting to make a new start. Sorry, indeed, is the plight of such a one!

When confronted with grave dangers men instinctively turn to a higher than human power for aid. If one has been reared in a home where God is something more than a name, and where the Bible is the daily study of the family, he will find his consciousness filled with many helpful passages which will uplift and comfort, sustain and guide, him through the dark hours.

In the forty-sixth Psalm we find the very help and encouragement needed in times of storm and floods. In that beautiful Psalm we read: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea."

If one's material possessions are swept away, one may with newly awakened confidence turn to God and declare that "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Persistently declaring and maintaining this truth understandingly will bring courage in place of fear, and enable one to face whatever conditions or circumstances may confront one. He may go forward with the firm assurance that God will show him the way to surmount every trial, to overcome every temptation of fear and discouragement, and to solve every problem of want and homelessness.

Fortunate, indeed, are we today to have for our guidance in the study and interpretation of the Bible a book, first published in 1875 by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In this book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," we have indeed a "key" which will unlock for us the treasures of love, wisdom, and guidance, found in the Book of books. Through the study of this book, together with the Bible, thousands have been released from sickness and sin, sorrow and want, and restored to lives of usefulness and joyous activity.

One listening to the fierce shrieking of the wind during a night of storm will find it helpful to recall the spiritual meaning of "wind" given on page 597 of Science and Health, as follows: "That which indicates the might of omnipotence and the movements of God's spiritual government, encompassing all things." Then the listener may declare, with the assurance born of understanding, that the "might of omnipotence" is present to save him in this emergency, and that "God's spiritual government" is surely "encompassing all things."

In another book by the same author, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 149, 150), we read these comforting words: "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."

The healing and saving truth contained in the passages above quoted was most beautifully brought home to a group of people, some of whom were students of Christian Science, during the time when a hurricane wrought sad havoc. Just at dusk, when the storm seemed to be growing more severe every moment, neighbors and friends gathered in the home of a Christian Scientist, that they might cheer and encourage one another. No lights were available, so the little group sat in darkness. One of the company knew the words of the forty-sixth Psalm and repeated them aloud. Over and over again were these assuring words spoken. The Lord's Prayer, in which all of the party joined, was earnestly and reverently repeated many times through the night. While several familiar hymns were being sung, they were reminded of Paul and Silas who, when they were in prison, "prayed, and sang praises," and were released.

The night passed, and the storm abated. The little home in which this group had gathered had suffered but little damage, standing stanch and safe, proving once again that "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Grapes

THESE grapes are shaped like fair brimmed words
The flutes of time have blown asunder;
As I take each green melodious sphere
Finger translucent wonder,

I hear again in templed vale
Clear, cool-rondured notes of bells;
Once more from the remembered lips
I pluck perfected syllables.

CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

Kamakura Bound

WHEN we left our Zemma house in our car, we were surrounded by a group of little Japanese children who seemed to gain much pleasure in watching the *ijinsans*, as they called us.

We had soon left Isogo behind and were driving along by the bay toward Sugita. All along the water's edge, seaweed was being spread on straw mats to dry in the sun, scenting the air with a salty, deep-sea smell. We left the water at Sugita and turned off toward the hills—hills studded with crimson maples and golden ichyos in the autumn, with cherries and plums in the spring and summer. Rice-fields and hills, not as monotonous as they sound, but different and lovely, appeared at every turn of the road. The bent figures working in the paddy-fields were sometimes mistaken for the almost human scarecrows that were on guard over the young rice.

In Kanazawa we passed an old temple shaded by tall trees. Some little Japanese children were playing in the grounds, at the entrance to which stood a great ichyo tree.

Farther on we rounded a corner and there was part of Tokyo Bay. Jutting out into the water was a miniature peninsula. Graceful pines grew by the path that ran along the peninsula and shaded a little shrine at the end. As I gazed out at the passing scene, I did not wonder that Hiroshige had many inspirations from this spot and that he immortalized Kanazawa in his famous triptych.

We passed the three-hundred-year-old temple, dedicated to the horse, sped on through the village of Kanazawa and then through more hills and fields, with farmhouses here and there. We entered a dark tunnel and, coming into the light again, found that we were nearing the outskirts of a town. The first house we saw was a lonely hut, belonging to a poor woodcutter. Farther on we passed a house where a whole family work together, making a small quantity of rubber boots by hand.

We soon arrived at Dzushi; soon, passing the station where the Tokyo train had just come in, we went on through the town of Dzushi.

Coming into Kamakura town, we rode down the long cherry-tree-shaded road with its red lacquered lanterns and torii, leading to the temple of Hachiman—the god of war. Children were climbing up and down the drum bridge over the lotus pond at the entrance gate.

As we went through the pines, we heard the gentle lapping of the waves and saw the inviting wide expanse of beach before us, breathed in the fresh, salty air. The engine slowed down, finally stopped. This was our destination—Kamakura Beach.

D. B.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Governor Wins Out in Budget Battle; Buildings Head Condemns City Hall

Boston Today

Curley Budget Wins Out in House

Governor Curley triumphed over the last bit of Republican opposition to his budget today when the House voted 115 to 113 to add $400,000 to the item for construction of new highways in conjunction with the Federal Government. This amount had been lopped off the Governor's budget by the House Ways and Means Committee.

This item was the last of the three points over which the fight narrowed, after the Senate had taken the budget as cut by the House and restored it with almost $2,000,000 more than the $69,000,000 originally asked by the Governor.

The other two items were passed by a similar majority yesterday, after four Republicans had defected from party leaders to refrain from voting, an act which gave the Democrats a slight majority. As it now stands, the budget is virtually all that the Governor asked for.

The $400,000 item was defeated yesterday, but came up for reconsideration by a 114 to 111 vote at 11:28 this morning. Only a few minutes later a secretary ran to tell the Governor he had been victorious.

It appeared, however, that this news would not surprise the Governor. It is believed that he had even more votes under his control, but was content to let several other Republicans make the gesture of obedience to their party leaders, notably House Speaker Leverett Saltonstall who bitterly opposed the $400,000 increase.

The increase now brings to $2,800,000 the amount that is to be matched against $1,750,000 in federal funds for new road building. This, together with the $4,600,000 voted for highway maintenance and the remainder of the $13,000,000 bond issue voted a year ago (Representative Albert F. Bigelow charges that $12,500,000 of this remains unspent), probably leaves something less than $20,000,000 available for highway work.

This type of work requires many workers and the expenditure of such a sum of money and the consequent job patronage possibilities opened up strategically implements, observers have pointed out, Governor Curley's campaign potentialities.

Republican Representatives who voted with Democrats today in support of the Governor's budget were: Augustine Airola, Revere; Frederick H. Reinstein, Revere; Leo E. J. Carney, New Bedford; Carl A. Woekel, Methuen; Ernest J. Dean, Chilmark; Ralph N. Hamilton, Cambridge; Orvis F. Kinney, West Bridgewater; Ralph Emerson Otis, Pittsfield; Frank Joseph Sargent, Clinton.

[Governor Curley's current political position is discussed in today's Up and Down Beacon Hill.]

Lieut. Gov. Hurley Claims Convention

Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley returned to the State House today from a tour of the western part of the Commonwealth and promptly claimed 101 of the 142 delegates to the state convention from that section, and asserted he would win the gubernatorial designation on the first ballot.

He claimed that he found enthusiastic supporters in the four western counties not only for himself but also for Governor Curley's plan to run for United States Senator.

Pulitzer Family Tradition Upheld

The Pulitzer family tradition of journalism will continue, it was indicated today with the publication of the Harvard Senior Class Album, in which Joseph Pulitzer Jr., '36, states as his "intended vocation": Journalism.

Joseph Pulitzer Jr., is the son of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Harvard class '06, one of the sons of the first Joseph Pulitzer.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness by tonight, showers late tonight or Saturday; cooler Saturday; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds, probably becoming northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Light rain and much cooler, temperature near freezing in the interior tonight; Saturday generally fair, cooler in the south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy followed by light rain tonight or early Saturday; much cooler Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to northerly winds and weather mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably light showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	58	Minneapolis	62	72
Bermuda	74	78	New Orleans	72	86
Chicago	54	54	New York	52	58
Denver	58	84	Norfolk	60	64
Helena	58	88	Philadelphia	54	62
Jacksonville	72	88	St. Louis	54	68
Kansas City	60	74	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	52	64
Miami	74	84			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T. May 15.
B—Maximum May 14.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:11 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 7:36 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:28 p. m.

Cold Snap Sets Boston Record

STORM warnings were hoisted from Boston to Eastport, Maine, this morning following a cold wave last night which drove temperatures to 20 degrees in some sections of Cape Cod. G. Harold Noyes, chief meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau, stated that a disturbance over the St. Lawrence Valley, moving rapidly east-northeastward, will cause fresh to strong southwest shifting to strong northerly winds tonight.

Although Mr. Noyes has heard no reports of damage to cranberry bogs, he declared that both white and heavy frosts occurred in Halifax, Hanson, North Pembroke and Carver, with readings between 23 and 25. Marston Mills, also in the cranberry section, recorded the record low of 20. A temperature of 31 in Concord, N. H., did not leave surrounding farming sections unscathed, however, as growers reported some crop damage.

Boston had its relative share of the cold snap, with a record low for the past 19 years of 42 degrees at 5 o'clock this morning. The mercury touched 41 on May 15, 1917. Record cold was established in 1882 with a temperature of 38.

Cloudy weather was forecast for tonight, with occasional showers tomorrow but no change in temperature was expected.

Quabbin Project Housing Arranged

Arrangements have been made whereby the 1200 young men employed on the Quabbin Reservoir project can be housed, boarded and transported to and from work for less than $10 a week, according to Ralph W. Robart, Commissioner of the Necessaries of Life, who has just returned from trip to Ware and Palmer to investigate charges of profiteering on necessaries sold to the men. The investigation trip was made under the order of Governor Curley.

William Shea O'Neil, young newspaperman, is in charge of procuring rooms at $2 a week without bath and $2.50 a week with bath. Residents of Ware and Palmer have agreed to furnish meals, including a noon lunch to be taken out by the men, for $7 or $8 a week. The men are to be charged 10 cents a ride for transportation to and from work. And bus fares from Ware to Boston over the week end are $2 the round trip.

The number of men on the immense water supply project will soon be increased to 1500, Mr. Robart announced today. Work will be continued until the snow falls next winter, he said.

Reason for Mr. Robart's hurried trip to the western part of the State was the receipt of complaints that the 1200 men on the project (part of the Ware-Swift River reservoir) have had to pay as much as 25 cents for a ham sandwich and a cup of coffee and 40 cents for a cake of soap. It was also charged that room and board and transportation charges in the section were so exhorbitant that the men were unable to send any of their $24-a-week salaries back to their families at home.

Mr. Robart was accompanied on his trip by Frank E. Winsor, chief engineer for the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the commission, R. Nelson Molt, secretary, and Morton Burdick, member of the Governor's Council.

The Commissioner of Necessaries was told that few of the workers would live in tents, as has been proposed.

S.R.O. Sign Is Up On the Queen Mary

Demand for space aboard the new superliner, Queen Mary — due to leave Southampton, Eng., for her initial voyage, May 27—has already resulted in "Standing Room Only" signs being hung on the reservation books for the first six voyages, according to Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the Cunard White Star offices in Boston.

Calls for accommodations are virtually pouring in from all parts of the United States, Canada and South America, he declared. Many persons are arranging their visit to Europe so as to make at least one crossing of the Atlantic on the Queen Mary.

Sailing Features—Sailing days of the biggest craft afloat will always be Wednesday, and this applies to New York, Southampton and Cherbourg. Monday will be arrival day in all three cities; departure will always be in the daytime, as contrasted to the recent popular midnight sailings.

Motor Insurance Rates Take Jump In New Hampshire Area

CONCORD, N. H., May 15 (AP)—John E. Sullivan, state insurance commissioner, announced today an increase in automobile liability insurance rates, which averages, throughout New Hampshire, 7½ per cent for pleasure cars and 10 per cent for commercial vehicles.

The new rates go into effect June 1, the commissioner said. The increase will result in autoists paying about $80,000 more a year, he said.

The only area to escape a jump is in Concord, where insurance losses have been normal. Increases affect only personal liability insurance and not property damage.

Mr. Sullivan said the highest increases were in the Nashua and Manchester areas, where the rate from small passenger cars will jump from $29 to $32, that for medium cars from $34 to $37 and for heavy cars from $44 to $45.

The commissioner said the increased rate has been under consideration for some time and that since last December companies had contended they were losing money. Figures from companies, he said, indicated total premiums paid in New Hampshire last year were $1,178,219 and that losses paid were $921,749.

Boston City Hall Declared Unsafe

If City Hall were a privately-owned building it would have been condemned long ago—in fact, the Council Chamber is so unsafe that it should be closed at once or piers brought up from the basement to strengthen it—Building Commissioner Edward W. Roemer told a special committee of City Council today at a hearing for heads of city departments who insist upon immediate relief from intolerably crowded working conditions.

Upshot of the session was the recommendation of Major Roswell G. Hall, head of the department of public buildings, that Young's Hotel, which could be acquired at a cost of $600,000, be taken over and paid for on a plan now being worked out on a rental basis covering 15 years. The only other suggestion offered for comprehensive housing of outside departments was the Houghton-Dutton building.

Major Hall told the committee that the city is now paying $71,000 a year for rentals to house these departments outside City Hall: Law department, 11 Beacon Street, $15,690 a year; school department, 11 Beacon, $18,930; transit department, 1 Beacon, $8000; licensing board, 1 Beacon, $4500; Boston Finance Commission, 44 School, $5100; WPA headquarters rentals, 18 Oliver, $10,000; WPA registry department, 11 Beacon, $9000.

Major Hall said the city, in addition, now has a planning board project housed at State Street and Atlantic Avenue, rent free but has been asked to pay $14,000 a year or vacate. He added that if the city had to pay for all departments outside City Hall the total would reach $85,000.

Building Commissioner Roemer set a price of $10,000 to $15,000 as his estimate of the cost for piers to hold up the Council chamber. Major Hall expressed the opinion that it would cost more. Councilman Edward M. Gallagher said that if such a critical situation existed the Council should take immediate steps to correct it.

On the Young's Hotel proposition, Major Hall pointed out that plans could be worked out whereby this building and City Hall annex could be connected by bridges and that heat and light could be obtained from the annex.

Markets Show Meat Price Drop

Perhaps reflecting the lessened demand, meat prices dropped in Boston this week, and the general prices of food found levels unfamiliar since the low point that came during the winter of 1933.

Although temperatures were not soaring, housewives visiting Faneuil Hall Market, as well as neighborhood stores, today seemed intent on buying salad-making foods. Clerks reported, too, an upturn in canned goods purchases, despite arrival in the market of many low-priced fresh foods. It was suggested that perhaps with the advent of warmer days, many kitchen mechanics will want more time to spend outdoors, and hence are buying things that can be put together quickly just before meal time.

R. I. Utilities Called On For Clear Reports

Detailed Statements of All Operations Demanded by State

No More 'Skeletons'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15—The State Division of Public Utilities has notified electric power and gas companies in Rhode Island that the division will not take any more "skeleton reports," and that detailed accounts of all operations, fixed charges, salaries of officers and finances "revealing the exact picture" must be submitted annually.

Frederick A. Young, chief of the division, said that skeletonized reports now submitted yearly to the State division contain merely a few general figures and cannot be used as the basis for determining methods of fixing rates or the fairness of the rates.

"The State Public Utilities office had power all along to require complete reports, but until 1929 there was no regulation over accounting systems of these utilities. Since then the old systems of accounting and annual reports meant little to anyone examining them to ascertain the fairness of the rates," Mr. Young said.

Will Benefit All

He declared that the comprehensive system now to be put into effect will benefit not only the State division but the customers and the utilities themselves. When asked about the expense to the utility companies, Mr. Young declared that most of the companies are so well equipped with accountants that the new system can be adopted with little cost and inconvenience.

"They have all the material at hand, but in the past they just did not put it in their reports to us," he explained. "One advantage of the uniform system is that we will be able to compare various companies and their cost of serving the different classes of consumers. We also will be able to compare the Rhode Island picture with those of other states.

Mr. Young made it known that before he put the new regulations in effect he conferred with heads of the utility companies who expected the order. He said he sought ideas as to the best means of obtaining co-operation in bringing about effectiveness and that he received many valuable suggestions.

More Than Regulate

"We are trying to do more than regulate public utilities for the benefit of the people," he said. "If a company has nothing to conceal it should welcome the opportunity to place all its cards on the table and show the people just what their operating costs are and how they fix the rates they charge."

While the new system goes into effect at once, so far as the division is concerned, the companies will not be compelled to present their financial reports until Dec. 31.

Explaining the new statements, Mr. Young said that the annual fixed charges of a company must be set down in every detail. For each classification of user, such as residential or commercial or other utility company, the report will show the number of customers, the kilowatt hours sold, the revenue and the peak of the load.

Details Required

Taxes, interest, depreciation, insurance, salaries of officers and fees of directors will be recorded. The report must show in detail the amount invested in stocks, bonds and notes held by the company at the end of the year, and also name the creditors of notes payable, dates of issue and maturity rate of interest and total amount and how secured.

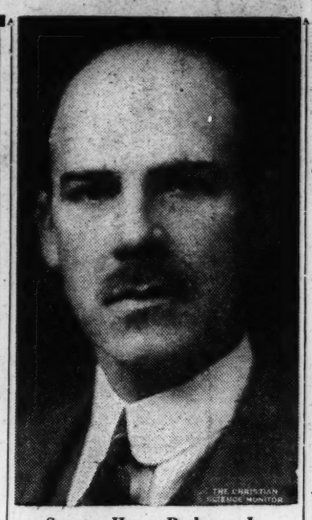
Complete information on bond issues and coupon notes, such as the name and character of the obligation, date of issue, par value authorized, par value actually outstanding at the end of the year, interest provisions, amount accrued during the year charged to income, and the interest paid during the year will be required. Corporation will also be required to make known the money due from companies and consumers.

Curley Relaxes Judge Ouster Order; Calls It Club to Raise Retirement Pay; Hand Is Forced by Wave of Criticism

Storm of Protest Over Curley Order; Switch Follows

SELDOM in the history of the Commonwealth has protest against a chief executive's action been so swift or widespread as it was when Governor Curley announced Wednesday afternoon that he would require a mental and physical examination of all judges in the Commonwealth past 70.

Newspapers blazoned the announcement and bar associations and public leaders in all parts of the state retorted with heated objections. The Governor adroitly attempted to switch the tables and become established as a friend of the justices, calling for full pay when they do retire.



Senator Henry Parkman Jr.

Governor in Statement Declares Tempest Roused Over His Order Has Served Its Purpose—Hopes It Will Force Legislature to Act

Judge Lummus Discloses He Prepared Bill at Request of the Governor

Measure to Provide for Retirement on Half Salary Not Reported Out of Committee — Springfield Judge Is First to Resign

Temporizing in the face of almost unprecedented protests against his move to examine all judges over 70, as to their material fitness, Governor Curley today explained that his order was designed merely as a bludgeon to force immediate legislative action on his proposal of a law to allow judges to retire voluntarily at the age of 70 on full salary.

By this action, the Governor claimed he had acted as a friend of the judges in seeking to win for them an allowance generous enough to permit them to retire when they felt they wanted to do so.

The order by the Governor had been widely interpreted as opening the way for political removal of judges.

The Governor issued a brief statement in which he said he hoped the widespread publicity given his examination order would be turned toward correcting a "brutal and grievous injustice" to the judiciary.

Some confusion resulted at the State House from the Governor's statement because it was issued only a few minutes after Supreme Court Justice Henry T. Lummus had disclosed that he was author, at the Governor's request, of the bill which provided changes in the retirement allowances.

Still in Committee

This bill, not reported favorably out of committee, specified only half pay for retiring judges. At present Supreme Court justices receive one half of the salary they were paid in 1919.

Judge Lummus said that a year ago he met the Governor on a train bound for New York and that the Governor asked him to prepare a bill relative to pay that retiring Supreme Court justices would receive.

Judge Lummus explained that, under the present system when a judge of the Supreme Court retires he is paid an allowance equal to one-half of the salaries paid in 1919. This figure amounts to about one-third of their present salary, and Judge Lummus said that the Governor suggested this be changed so that they receive one-half of the salary paid them when they retired.

Went Because Commanded

Judge Lummus said he drew up such a bill and took it to the Governor's office.

"But," he emphasized, "I went because I was summoned. I am not an habitué of the Governor's office."

The judge said he had not consulted with the Governor relative to retirement of judges.

His bill was introduced this year by Representative Horace T. Cahill.

In order to speed legislative action on this proposal, made in his 1935 and 1936 annual messages to the Legislature, the Governor announced that he would call a meeting of the legislative committee on the judiciary on Monday at 11 a. m. to discuss what action would be taken at this time.

No Action Yet Taken

"To the present time," he said, "no action has been taken by the Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, and now that the entire matter of safeguarding the right of the judges has been fully exploited and blazoned, it is my purpose to call the Committee on Judiciary and confer with them, and to request that action be taken during the present session that will make unnecessary a resort to the method which the Constitution provides and which is as follows:

"The Governor with the consent of the Council may, after due notice and hearing retire them (judges) because of advanced age or mental or physical disability."

Tempest Served Purpose

The Governor added:

"The tempest created by the statement with reference to the retirement of judges who were either physically or mentally incapacitated in the performance of their duties has served its purpose, and apparently the only ones who were deceived by the methods were the press, the petty leaders of the Republican Party and certain of their Democratic allies."

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The Governor concluded his statement by saying, "I am hopeful that as a result of the publicity which has been given that the Legislature will be awakened to its responsibility and duty to the judiciary, and that a finely molded public opinion will at least serve to correct what appears to be a brutal and grievous injustice to a splendid group of our citizenry."

Governor Curley was called upon today to resign immediately because of his "advanced age" and his own recent admission that gubernatorial duties had exhausted him completely.

Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston, Republican foe of the 62-year-old Governor and Charles C. Cabot, secretary of the Boston Bar Association, made the suggestion as a counter proposal to Governor Curley's announced plan to retire wholesale all judges over 70 who failed to pass phyical and mental examinations before him and the Executive Council within a short time.

Governor Curley announced that he has had his judges' retirement plan in mind for more than a year, thus contradicting a statement he made in December that he had no

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Ward Worker to Governor Curley Is Master Politician; Job Gifts Remain in Hand

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Has Governor Curley reached the climax of his political career, and will the Dolan case be its denouement?

There are many who think so. Within the next six months he is committed to carry on a campaign to become a Senator of the United States, the highest office he has ever sought. He will meet the most tightly organized opposition, party as well as nonpartisan, he has faced in all the 41 years that he has been running for political office. In the same six months he is scheduled to see the Dolan case, now Massachusets' cause célèbre, grind through the courts.

The Mayor's Side

There are some, Mayor Mansfield of Boston among them, who say that the Dolan case is the real reason underlying many recent surface political moves of the Governor. They view the nearly three-score reports of the Boston Finance Commission (the members of which were mostly appointed by Governor Curley) about deliveries of so-called fireproof coal to welfare recipients, and the commission's charges of extravagance and inefficiency anent snow removal and similar matters, as being simply dust thrown to divert attention from the Dolan case, or as punitive attempts to compel the city administration to drop prosecution of the case.

Mayor Mansfield has charged both of these things, and he repeats the charge every time the Finance Commission issues another attack.

At Inauguration Time

There are those who see in the Governor's move to examine all judges over 70 nothing more than a frenzied attempt to gain control of the Commonwealth's highest tribunal and thus insure a legal end to the Dolan case.

This case had its publicity genesis in the fall gubernatorial campaign of 1934. It was darkly hinted that Edmund L. Dolan had unduly profited from city bond sales while he acted as city treasurer, a post to which he was appointed by Governor Curley.

The Boston Finance Commission, its members not then owing allegiance to the Governor, employed George R. Farnum, a Boston attorney who had served as Assistant Attorney General of the United States under Calvin Coolidge and presently chairman of the American Bar Association's potent committee on ethics, to investigate the case. At the height of his probe, Mr. Curley was inaugurated.

Investigation Continued

Hardly had the echo of the cannon announcing his assumption of office quit ringing across frigid Boston Common than the new Governor reorganized the Finance Commission. The new group of Curley appointees promptly ended Mr. Farnum's work and announced that the Dolan affair was closed.

Public interest in the case and facts laid before him led Mayor Mansfield, in due course, to employ Mr. Farnum in the city legal department and continue the investigation and the collection of evidence.

Dolan Case in Court

The finance commission shortly thereafter began issuance of a series of public reports all alike in their almost bitter condemnation of the Mansfield Administration. The Mayor, last Sept. 13, stated that the Governor had twice asked him to drop the Dolan prosecution. Governor Curley did not deny it.

This statement opened wide the breach between the Mayor and the Governor and the feud has run hot ever since. Both are Democrats, both of the Roman Catholic faith.

Prosecution of the Dolan case has proceeded relentlessly. Yesterday it was scheduled to come to trial in Suffolk Superior Court the first week of June, well ahead of the fall campaign.

Lastly, the Judges

Only a few times in Massachusetts' history has public indignation flared to such heights as it has since announcement of the Governor's intention to examine all judges over 70 to determine their fitness for office. Observers have pointed out that the judiciary is held in an eminent place in the public mind. Tampering with its functioning draws a protesting response that few other things do. If this protest is translated into votes next fall, it would appear certain that the Governor's political career is slated for at least temporary obscurity.

Talking With the Boys

Such an event would mean the submergence of one of the most in-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Champion Job-Hunter Reports Demand For Trained Men Gaining

AMHERST, Mass., May 15 (AP)—Emory E. Grayson is considered a champion job hunter by Massachusetts State College and the Stockbridge School of Agriculture.

In nine years he has found jobs for 1800 graduates of the two institutions.

Mr. Grayson reports employment conditions in agriculture are returning to 1929 conditions in everything except wages. The demand for trained and semi-trained men, he says, is increasing in animal husbandry, dairy, and poultry industries. The pickup he asserts, is slower in horticulture.

Although conditions are improving, Grayson said the number of undergraduates and graduates seeking jobs are also increasing, thus keeping him busier than ever.

Eastern Maine Schools To Hold Music Festival

ROCKLAND, Maine, May 15 (AP)—More than 1000 school musicians in 30 musical units are expected here tomorrow for the annual Eastern Maine School Music Festival.

Four bands, a drum and bugle corps, 13 orchestras and 12 glee clubs representing Milo, Bangor, Brewer, Dexter, Fairfield, Bar Harbor, Camden, Rockport, Rockland, Waterville, Bucksport, Belfast, Hartland, Boothbay Harbor and Searsport will compete.

A parade will be a feature of the all-day program.

Stamford to Get Hearing

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Senator Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut was notified yesterday the Rivers and Harbors Board would hold a public hearing next Thursday on the proposed construction of a breakwater at Wescott Cove in Stamford Harbor. The division engineer reported adversely on the project.

Democrats Split When Hartford Session Convenes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Preceded by bombardments from several Connecticut fronts, Democrats gathered here today for the opening session of the spring state convention.

The main purpose of the convention—the selection of delegates to cast Connecticut's 16 votes at the party's national conclave in Philadelphia next month—has been shunted far in the background by open warfare between two factions over the national committeeman post now held by Archibald McNeil of Bridgeport.

Writ Is Refused

But even the contest for the important committeemanship was dimmed somewhat yesterday when State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn denied a quo warranto writ brought in the name of John Kinsella against Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford contesting the legality of the Hartford delegation to sit in the convention.

As hundreds of delegates swarmed to the city, they gave much attention to the victory statement by Mr. Spellacy backing the election of Paul R. Connery of Norwalk, Conn., for the post held by Mr. McNeil and weighed a charge by Mr. McNeil that the Mayor of Hartford was "precipitating an uncalled for contest."

Defeat Forecast

Mayor Spellacy, leader and spokesman for the forces supporting Mr. Connery, said "if ever there is anything certain in politics, it is that Archibald McNeil will not be re-elected Democratic National Committeeman for Connecticut."

Mr. McNeil, in reply, asserted, "as usual, Mr. Spellacy assumes to speak for the democracy of Connecticut without consulting them."

The State's Attorney, in refusing to sign the quo warranto writ, said, "It properly belongs with the committee on credentials and their report may be considered upon the floor of the convention. The qualifications of delegates is a matter for the determination of the convention."

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, who will deliver the keynote speech at the convention at 10 p. m. tonight, is the principal supporter of Mr. McNeil in his fight for re-election.

Boston Plans For Maritime Day

Port, trade, civic and business organizations will join hands in conducting a luncheon meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce in observance of Maritime Day, May 22, the climax event of National Foreign Trade Week in Boston.

Participating are: Committee on Foreign Trade of the Boston Chamber; Export Club of the Chamber; Foreign Commerce Club; Maritime Association; Merchant Marine Club; Propeller Club; Sales Managers Club.

Speakers: Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce at Washington; Capt. Oscar G. Haines, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Fifth District (most of New England).

"New England's Interest in Foreign Trade Development" is the topic chosen by Mr. Draper, while Captain Haines, with an eventful record of 35 years' service in safeguarding ships and traffic at sea, will reveal precautions taken for saving lives at sea—a little known but vital part of federal service in behalf of American shipping.

Women Quit Bobs, Aged Barber Says

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 15 (AP)—One of Rhode Island's oldest barbers, Edward Fontaine, 70, said today he believed "women are beginning to get sensible again in allowing their hair to grow and forgetting fancy bobs."

Mr. Fontaine, who has been cutting hair for 54 years, said their sudden invasion of barber shops proved interesting for a while, but the novelty has worn off.

He added that the business, after reaching "ritzy" heights, is deteriorating and suggested that sale of tickets which would entitle customers to three haircuts for a dollar would improve conditions.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30.

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FINE ARTS—"Invitation to a Dance." 1:40, 4:25, 7:05, 9:50 Also Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel." 1935 prize film. 3:10, 5:50, 8:35.

TREMONT — "Whipsaw," with Spencer Tracy and Myrna Loy. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:33, 8:25. Also Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan," with Virginia Bruce. 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Florida Special," starring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. Fenway: 2:33, 5:06, 7:39, 10:12. Paramount: 9:05, 11:39 a. m., 2:13, 4:47, 7:20, 9:55. Also "Gentle Julia," with Jane Withers, Tom Brown and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 1:15, 3:48, 6:20, 8:54. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:39, 6:13, 8:47.

EXETER—Edward Arnold and Lee Tracy in "Sutter's Gold." 3:15, 6:10, 9:04. Also "Whispering Smith Speaks," with George O'Brien. 2:10, 5:05, 7:55.

MEMORIAL — Technicolor film, "Dancing Pirate," with Charles Collins, Frank Morgan and Steffi Duna. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—Shirley Temple and Guy Kibbee in "Captain January." 10:28 a. m., 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:48. Also "The Moon's Our Home," with Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

UNIVERSITY—Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper in "Desire." Also Walter Huston in "Rhodes."

METROPOLITAN—"Champagne Charlie" with Paul Cavanagh. 11:34 a. m., 2:06, 4:57, 7:48, 10:39. Stage: Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "March of the Presidents." "Dance of the Hours." "Fitzpatrick Travel." "Major Bowes' Amateurs." "Night Life in Europe." "Down the River," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tonight at the Pops

Military Polonaise.....Chopin-Glazounov
Overture, "Raymond".....Thomas
Whispering of the Flowers.....Blon
Suite from "Nell Gwyn".....German
Eight Russian Folk Songs.....Liadov
Finale of the Fourth Symphony.....Tchaikovsky
Orphean Club of Lasell Junior College
George Sawyer Dunham, Conductor
Selection, "Anything Goes"....Cole Porter
"Jolly Fellows," Waltzes.....Volstedt
Fifth Hungarian Dance.....Brahms

BOSTON—"King of the Damned," with Noah Beery, Conrad Veidt and Helen Vinson. 11:24 a. m., 2:03, 4:42, 7:21, 10. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Silly Billies." 10:07 a. m., 12:46, 3:25, 6:04, 8:43.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Unguarded Hour," with Loretta Young and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:10, 6:45, 10:20. Also Warner Baxter in "Robin Hood of El Dorado." Orpheum 10. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

UPTOWN—"Colleen," with Dick Powell, Jack Oakie, Ruby Keeler, Joan Blondell and Hugh Herbert. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Thirteen Hours by Air," featuring Fred MacMurray, Joan Bennett, Zasu Pitts, and others. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple in "Captain January" and Al Jolson in "Singing Kid."

COOLIDGE CORNER—Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Don't Get Personal," with Sally Eilers and James Dunn. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the chorus of the Employees Associated Clubs, consisting of workers in The Christian Science Publishing Society, The Mother Church, and The Christian Science Benevolent Association. Soloist: Willard Young, tenor, 8:30.

OPERA HOUSE—Presentation in concert form of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, soloists and chorus, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Radio Programs
On Page 12

Other Events

ROSLINDALE WPA DRAMATICS — "The First Year," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, with Metropolitan Concert Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Washington Irving School, Poplar and Florence Streets. 7:30.

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS — "The Late Christopher Bean," presented by the Federal Theater. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 8.

CHARLESTOWN WPA LECTURE—"Maintaining Democracy," by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with instrumental trio. American Legion, Adams and Chestnut Streets. 7:45.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—"Homemaker's Institute—Market Gardens," by Thomas P. Dooley. High School for Girls, Codman Square 8.

Tomorrow

REPERTORY THEATER — Lilla Viles Wyman dance display, afternoon and evening.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Three puppet shows, "Cinderella." "The Rabbit Ballet" and "The Blue Danube Waltz," presented by Mr. Punch's Workshop, 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at Forest Hills Elevated Station at 2. Five-mile walk in Stony Brook Park. Also natural history hike. Meet at South Station for 1:30 train to Charles River. Bird walk through Dover Wood Lot and neighboring woods. Also rock climbing expedition. Meet at North Station for 1:29 train to Wyoming. Climb up Black and White Rocks, Melrose.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD—Baseball game, Boston Bees vs. St. Louis Cardinals. 3.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Final luncheon meeting of season. Address on "The Seminary of St. Sergius in Paris and the Russian Church in Exile," by Ralph Adams Cram, Boston architect. 1 Joy Street. 1.

Curley Relaxes Judge Ouster In Face of Wave of Criticism

(Continued from Page 11)

intention of moving against the judges of the State.

"I conferred with Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Judicial Court," he said, "who presented to me a comprehensive plan for retirement of those members of the bench who for cause should retire at the age of 70. The only question is the basis on which they should retire."

Any judge who has reached the age of 70, and who is still mentally and physically fit, need not worry about being displaced, promised Governor Curley.

"Apparently," he added, "the constitutional provision relative to the retirement of judges has been disregarded by some of my predecessors, but I know of no instance where provisions forcing retirement of other state officials has been disregarded. Lawfully constituted authority which has been customary in our form of government can only be maintained through according the same measure of justice to all citizens regardless of the position they occupy."

While the Governor's own retirement was being requested, the first real result of the Governor's attack upon the judiciary was recorded. Judge Wallace R. Heady of the Springfield District Court tendered his resignation to the Governor today in protest against the Governor's move against elderly judges.

Revealing that he was a little over 70 years of age, in excellent health, both mental and physical, the judge said he did not care to make strenuous efforts to retain his position against the Governor. The judge has sat in the Springfield court since Jan. 31, 1914. Judge Heady wishes his retirement to be effective July 1.

Governor Curley announced that he had not yet accepted the judge's resignation but said that he has been informed by legislators from the Springfield district that Judge Heady has intended to resign during the past year.

Senator Parkman, in his demand that Governor Curley resign, threw into the Chief Executive's teeth a recent remark made by the latter that governmental duties had driven him to complete exhaustion.

"If there is any merit in His Excellency's suggestion that judges' usefulness ends at 70," Senator Parkman said, "certainly the principle should be given wider application. Should not governors be retired at the age of 62? After all, that is about the retirement age for army officers whose life cannot be compared for strenuous activity with that of the Governor who must be exhausted by the constant warfare of politics, and his wearing battle for work and wages for his friends.

"In fact it was not many months ago that His Excellency confessed to exhaustion and admitted that he had to get a thorough physical rubdown four or five times a week.

Simpler All Around

"Of course, more recently he expressed preference for the sedentary life of the United States Senate, but by his own admission, it is only a few years before his faculties will be impaired, and it would be much more satisfactory and simpler all around to retire His Excellency to a well-earned obscurity at the present time."

Mr. Cabot's statement was modeled along similar lines. He said:

"In view of the fact that Governor Curley has moved to retire all judges over 70 years of ago who cannot pass physical and mental examinations, and because of his theory that judges should be retired automatically at age 70, it appears pertinent to call upon His Excellency to resign immediately.

"Mr. Curley's own recent statements revealed the strain gubernatorial duties have placed upon his physical strength in the last several months. In fact he told of the difficulties he had experienced because of his task as Chief Executive.

Works Harder Than Judges

"Most persons will admit that the duties of Governor constitute a greater physical load than those of a judge. The Governor must necessarily work long hours at top speed.

"A judge, on the other hand, occupies a sedentary position in which he hears arguments leisurely and retires to study quietly the evidence presented. Therefore it appears that the Governor at the 'advanced age' of 62 should retire immediately and let younger hands assume control on Beacon Hill."

At the same time, Mr. Cabot announced he had received numerous telephone calls from lawyers and others protesting strenuously against the Governor's plan to examine 36 judges to determine their mental and physical capacities.

Mr. Cabot is eager to obtain a consensus throughout Massachusetts on this procedure which he terms outrageous. Therefore, he hopes to receive letters from persons in all walks of life in Massachusetts. Mr. Cabot's address is 50 Federal Street, Boston.

The Boston Bar Association secretary has serious doubts whether the Governor's procedure is entirely constitutional.

He is making a thorough study of the laws governing judicial retirements. His doubts concerning the legality of the Governor's proposal are particularly strong in regard to removal of three members of the State Supreme Court bench.

The Constitutional amendment from which the Governor is assuming his authority was adopted by the 1918 constitutional convention, and accepted by the voters in the same year; it was never intended that it should provide for wholesale removal from the bench, Mr. Cabot contended. That amendment provides:

"The Governor, with the consent of the Council may after due notice and hearing retire them (judges) because of advanced age or mental or physical disability."

That amendment, Mr. Cabot argued was passed to provide for easier retirement of judges whose condition became really serious. The previous and still existing method was an address by both branches of the Legislature to the Governor and Council.

Mr. Cabot said his study of the Governor's constitutional right to proceed as he proposes had no connection with the Boston Bar Association as an official body. He refused to say whether the association would act if he found definite proof that the Governor was exceeding his authority.

Discussing the Governor's proposal Mr. Cabot propounded the question:

"Why Governor Curley's sudden interest in carrying out the provisions of the Constitution, as he declares he is doing? Does it not appear that by his sudden efforts, he is admitting that for the past year and a half he had been neglecting his constitutional duties, if removal of judges over 70 years of age may be considered a constitutional duty?"

Criticism Spreads

Meanwhile, criticism mounted throughout the State. The most telling blow came from the Boston Bar Association last night, when its Council voted unanimously in favor of a resolution condemning the proposal as "cruel" and "a national disgrace." The resolution read:

"Resolved: That the action of the Governor in threatening to examine before the Executive Council all judges over 70 years of age and in causing one of his subordinates to send an unwarranted letter of inquiry to the Chief Justice of our highest court and to other judges of the Commonwealth, is so outrageous as to arouse the indignation of the community.

"There is no ground for any just complaint that any of these judges is in fact disqualified by his age or condition. The Constitution does not contemplate any such general inquisition by the Executive into the judicial branch of the Government, and there is no warrant for such an attack upon judges in whom our people have the highest confidence.

"We are familiar day by day with the work of all of them who are members of the Supreme, the Superior, and the land courts, and with the probate and district judges who serve in this vicinity. They are performing their duties to the entire satisfaction of the bar and the public.

"They are honorable men who have served the Commonwealth long and faithfully. Their fitness and performance have not been affected by their age. In this number we are proud to have men recognized as in the first rank among all of the judges of the country.

"The removal of such men would be a national disgrace to our Commonwealth and an irreparable injury to our courts. The suggestion that they submit to an inquisition into their mental condition is as cruel as it is offensive to the feelings of every right-minded person."

The ages of the members of the Massachusetts Supreme Court over 70 were incorrectly reported yesterday. The correct ages are: Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg 74, Justice John C. Crosby 77, and Justice Edward P. Pierce 84.

Rallying Public Opinion for Peace

These Posters Advertise Boston Mass Meeting

Officers Installed By Eastern Star In Colorful Rites

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15—Amid a profusion of color in gowns and flowers, the Massachusetts Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, installed its newly elected officers, and presented the retiring grand matron and grand patron with past officer's jewels at the closing session held last night in the municipal auditorium.

Nearly 4000 members and delegates attended the two-day convention, culminating in the inauguration of officers—looked down on 100 white-garbed officers, each carrying a white bouquet, active in the ritual of installation.

Usual Advancement

The elections resulted in the usual advancement, except for the contested office of associate grand conductress, won, on the fourth ballot by Mrs. Anna M. Obrey of Springfield, and the election of Judge Franklin W. L. Miles of Boston, special justice of the Roxbury Municipal Court, associate grand patron.

As a token of its appreciation for the use of the Springfield civic auditorium for several years, the delegates voted, during the afternoon session, to contribute $500 to the Springfield flood relief fund. The check was presented last night at the Springfield Tercentenary banquet by the Mayor of Westfield, Raymond Cowing, past grand patron of the Star.

List of Officials

The deputy grand matrons with their marshals appointed by the worthy grand matron, Mrs. Frances Douglas, follow:

Mrs. Bertha A. Jones, Mrs. Gertrude M. Hersey, Springfield.
Mrs. Abbie B. Crosby, Mrs. Mary F. Jones, Roxbury.
Mrs. Lettie L. Deane, Mrs. Alta W. Dodge, Athol.
Mrs Mae S. Morrow, Mrs. Evangeline A. Pierce, Holliston.
Mrs. Edith M. Preston, Mrs. Marion O. Stenberg, Chelsea.
Mrs. Gertrude C. Gaffney, Mrs. Edna T. Jenkins, Stoneham.
Mrs. Isabelle Hunter, Mrs. Bessie M. Waugh, Holyoke.
Mrs. Bessie G. Rogers, Mrs. Carrie B. Thayer Hyde Park.
Mrs Della J. Swain, Miss Margaret P. Stewart, Wakefield.
Mrs. Sadie E. Crumby, Miss Gladys M. Wellington, Somerville.
Mrs. Mabel V. Lesure, Miss Gladys Glendinning, Lawrence.
Mrs. L. Charlotte Spargo, Mrs. Mildred L. Mundle, Quincy.
Mrs. Helen A. Fisher, Mrs. Jessie P. Kelley, Brighton.
Mrs. Maude C. Edmonds, Miss Ruth G. Smith, Salem.
Mrs. Hazel A. Marshall, Mrs. Helen P. Earle, Milton.
Mrs. Eleanor Gibson Stevens, Miss Frances Hastings, Belmont.
Mrs. Martha Munroe, Mrs. Maude Morris, North Attleboro.
Mrs. Jeanie F. King, Mrs. Edith Burnham, Danvers.
Mrs. Mary W. Delorey, Miss Adeline C. Lockwood, West Harwich.
Mrs. Marjorie E. Telfer, Mrs. Zelma G. Nourse, Middleboro.
Mrs. Mabel A. Mahler, Mrs. Edna M. Service, Wollaston.
Mrs. Ruth C. Chick, Mrs. Lena A. Lewis, Wollaston.
Mrs. Elva M. L. Theall, Mrs. Eva J. Rich, Boston.
Mrs. Mildred P. Bruce, Mrs. Esther B. Hamill, Lynn.
Mrs. Bertha E. Gayton, Mrs. Agnes L. Williamson, Malden.
Mrs. Jessie A. Brown, Miss Charlotte S. Holt, Andover.
Mrs. Alice D. Gardner, Mrs. Gertrude M. Sutton, Dorchester.

At Dance Congress

By a Staff Artist

Nadia Chilkovsky

Who Will Speak on the Economic Status of the Dancer at the Reunion to Be Held in New York, May 20-27

Ambassador Saito Denies Conflict In U. S.-Japanese Aim

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15 (AP)—Hirosi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, told the Yale University inter-racial affairs group last night that there are no serious problems between this country and Japan.

Speaking on "American-Japanese Relations," Ambassador Saito said:

"There is no real conflict of interests. Such problems and conflicts are seen only by those whose vision is warped. The community of purposes and ideals are too great to cause us to foresee any ominous eventuality."

Militarism Denied

The Japanese Ambassador asserted that Japan is often alleged to be a militarist nation. He charged that this is a "perverted view."

Mr. Saito pointed out:

"It is true there is an intense patriotism and loyalty among our people. But is there not the same thing in the United States? Would your people not rally to the defense of your country and give their lives and spend their last dollar if necessary to preserve its independence? But, on the other hand, do Americans want war with any other nation? Neither do Japanese; we want war with no other people anyhere."

"Rational" Defenses

The Ambassador defended Japan's army and navy, asserting they are being provided for emergencies "rationally," not "feverishly."

He said Japan is as eager as any other nation to conclude an international agreement through which drastic naval reductions can be effected, but that she wished to do so on the principle of "non-menace and non-aggression."

Mr. Saito asserted:

"Japan is not courting a naval race."

Freedom of Press

Referring to the press, the Japanese Ambassador said:

"I believe in the freedom of the press. Free expression of opinion is an important safeguard of the liberty of the people. Only through such freedom can there evolve really balanced and commonsense opinions. But it is deplorable that sometimes the freedom is abused.

"There are men with distorted vision in all countries and often they are quite vociferous."

Mr. Saito asserted that Japan's immediate aim is the stability and progress in that part of the world where her country is situated and her ambition is to be a worthy member of the family of nations.

G. E. Adds 450 Workers

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 15 (AP)—Officials of the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company announced today 450 employees had been added to the pay roll since Jan. 1, bringing the total number of workers to 4500.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	"Congress Speaks": talks from Washington, D. C.	Bees-St. Louis game	Reports and recordings
5:15	"Tim Tyler's Luck"	Jack Onslow's baseball school.	Reports and recordings	Reports and recordings
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	Terri LaFranconi, songs	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Reports and recordings
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checker Board": variety	Nature News	"Melodies"; recorded music
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	"Buck Rogers": sketch
6:15	"Melody Time": variety	"Terry and Ted": sketch	Spotlight Revue	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; soloist; sports briefs	"The Music Box Revue"	Sport reports	'Washington Backstage'; talk.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sport review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sports reports; vocalist
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Fred & Helen Pent"; sketch	Yankee News Service
7:15	Political speaker	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch; soloists	Tito Guizar; orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner"; sketch.	After-Dinner Revue: songs	"Paris Night Life"; music	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	"Parade"; recording	Musical Moments: recording	Floyd Gibbons, comment	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
8:00	Irene Rich; counselor	Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; piano duo;	Walter Woolf King; Beatrice Lillie; chorus; orchestra	"Moods in Melody": record
8:15	"Drowsy Rhythm"; variety	Rosario Bourdon and his	"Broadway Varieties"; Oscar	Organ recital
8:30	Network program	concert orchestra	Shaw; soloists; orchestra	"Chemistry of Today"; talk
8:45	Network program			Boy Scout dramatization
9:00	International Philatelic	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn;	Hollywood Hotel; sketch with	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra
9:15	banquet addresses	Bernice Claire; orchestra	screen stars; Jean Dickenson;	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra
9:30	Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; choir	Court of Human Relations:	Frances Langford;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:45		dramatic sketch	Igor Gorin; orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00	Address, Attorney General	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	Kostelanetz Orch.; Ray Heatherton; vocal groups	Roger Wolfe Kahn and his
10:15	Homer S. Cummings	Ruth Etting, songs	Dramatizations of the news	orchestra; vocal soloists
10:30	"Ideals and the New Deal,"	Marion Talley, soprano; orch.	Sport commentator	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
10:45	Robert A. Taft	Salute program		Network program
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rohde	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Network program
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; Musical Turns	"Snapshots"; dance music	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lehigh University Band.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: National Grange program; talk, George N. Peek; United States Army Band.
2:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Talks, "The New Deal Balance Sheet," Senators Arthur Capper, Kansas, and Hugo Black, Alabama.
2:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Spring Season: Bizet's "Carmen"; Gennaro Papi, conductor.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Treasure Trails": National Parks sketch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 WAAB ((WABC—Columbia), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; Bob Hope; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "El Chico": Spanish revue.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air": Fannie Brice; Benny Fields; Patti Chapin; sketch; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Springtime": string orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Boston "Pops" Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Bruna Castagna, contralto; symphony orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Frank Fay Calling: soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Smith Ballew; Errol Flynn; "Man Mountain" Dean; June Knight; George Jessel; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "Titans of Science": dramatization.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Your Hit Parade": Freddie Rich's Orch.; soloists.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Celebrity Night: George Olsen's Orchestra; Ethel Shutta; Joan Blondell and Bert Wheeler.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, "Conservation," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Sunday's Features

10:35 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series: Alexander Semmler, pianist.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Viola Philo, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor.
12:45 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), News commentary from Paris.
2:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), French Trio recital.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Magic Key: Hulda Lashanska; Westerners Quartet; Richard Rodgers; talk from London; Francis Lederer, Ida Lppino and Hugh Herbert in sketch; symphony orchestra.
2:36 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Perole String Quartet recital.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "You": personalizing the news with Gilbert Selides.
3:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music": symphony orch.
3:00 WAAB, Dedication ceremonies of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards Memorial Bridge between Revere and Lynn.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Time trials and qualifying tests for Indianapolis Speedway Race.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Tom Terriss, talk; Kirilloff's Russian Orchestra.
5:30 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.
5:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Annual Forty-Niners Day celebration Angel's Camp frog-jumping derby; Spanish fiesta; Gold Rush dramatization.
6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny's all-girl ensemble.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; Hal Kemp's Orchestra.
7:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Fireside recital: Willie Morris, soprano; Sigurd Nilssen, basso.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "America Sings": Meredith Willson and his orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), "The Quality of Mercy": network dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Giovanni Martinelli, tenor; chorus; symphony orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Hylton's Continental Revue: soloists.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Ramona; quartet; soloists.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; "Orchestra Night"; featured soloists from orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), John Barclay's Community Sing.
11:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Address, "A Reply to President Roosevelt's Jefferson Day Address," Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Delaware.

What's Going On in the Arts

Spring Show at the Guild

THE array of pictures which occupies the walls of the Guild of Boston Artists seems a challenge to the art season in Boston. We may be reading unmeant intentions into this placid display, which contains works by most of the notables of this organization. Yet somehow the peculiar traits for which the Guild is noted, the specialties, stand out with singular prominence as contrast with the activities which have marked the Boston art calendar of this past season. The current show is in sort retrospective, and we may observe what has been done by the patrician painters of this city while the crowds have moved toward the Van Gogh and Gauguin exhibitions, and while new stirrings occur in respect of the government project and the recently formed Artists Union.

Foremost hangs a portrait by William Paxton, an inimitable work of precision, of topographic likeness, an incredible piece of craftsmanship, utterly impersonal, completely objective, lacking in all amenities—little restraints and enlargements, thrusts and counterthrusts of design. Such portraiture possesses accuracy without beauty. The artist has exercised no imagination, has applied no device by which he may give the canvas interest beyond identification. That the Guild should select such an impersonal work as its centerpiece seems a gesture of defiance.

The Guild has helped to keep this city in ignorance of modern movements, with the consequent immeasurable (and to some people, unwarrantable) excitement about romantic and odd works once they are brought here. Suppression of art forms so obviously interesting to people elsewhere in the world has gained for Boston a reputation for reaction and has precipitated the extremes of response we have witnessed this winter. By being recalcitrant, the Guild has increasingly weakened its position as an art force in the community. Even in bearing the conservative standard, it may show works which possess the features of animation. Even in this exhibition there are some portraits and landscapes and still-lifes which are interesting and enjoyable to the visitor with flexible tastes. Some hold less strictly to the regulations of photographic depiction, relinquish their devotion to every bit of bric-à-brac, and hold forth with good, strong design, with warmly human characterization.

How odd that Boston, which was the first to understand and collect paintings of abstract, recondite, decorative nature of China and Japan and India and Persia, should demand such a matter-of-fact, plain, unexalted method of portrayal from natives. We have evidence, already mentioned, of the situation correcting itself.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

A MILDLY amusing comedy thriller heads the new bill at the Paramount and Fenway theaters. This is "Florida Special," which applies the "Grand Hotel" technique once more to a luxury train. Or you might say it is an American "Rome Express." Anyhow, a multimillionaire starts for Florida with several million dollars worth of uncut jewels and is followed by assorted crooks. There is a game of hide-and-seek with the jewels, a murder or two and a romantic conclusion for Sally Eilers and Kent Taylor. Jack Oakie contributes many a wisecrack.

The other feature of the bill is "Gentle Julia," a picturization of Booth Tarkington's story of a small-town heiress saved by a little girl (Jane Withers) from a city slicker. Tom Brown gets the lady after a buggy chase.

The RKO-Boston, reverting to a double film-feature program and dispensing with a stage show, offers "King of the Damned," another pictorial account of the brutalities of a prison camp, with Conrad Veidt featured. It is not for the sensitive. The other picture is a Wheeler and Woolsey burlesque western called "Silly Billies." We have nothing to add.

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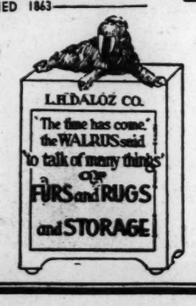

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Sharon Bids for New Residents as It Cuts Tax Rate $3.10

Little Massachusetts community that provided the ammunition for the "shot heard around the world" opens a campaign designed to start home building industry such as the 299-year-old community has never known.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass.—With the announcement of its $29.50 tax rate—$3.10 lower than last year's—this community of 3600 persons has demonstrated the first results of its decision to make taxes dictate government costs instead of allowing costs to dictate taxes. Furthermore, Sharon has made the initial step in its recently formulated plan to interest the citizens in selling their town to the outside world and establishing a home-building industry such as this 299-year-old community has never known.

Entirely a residential community without any supporting industries, Sharon embodies many of the quaint and agreeable characteristics of the traditional old New England town. A great bell cast by Paul Revere still tolls from the belfry of a white Colonial church. And as for the shot heard around the world, Sharon doesn't care one whit where it was fired. What is much more important was the fact that the iron for the shot was dredged out of Sharon's Lake Massapoag, which is said to have supplied most of the cannon balls and bullets for the Revolution.

Curfew Rings

Curfew rings nightly across Sharon's quiet streets, and at the moment Sharon children are rejoicing that daylight saving has moved the curfew hour from 9 to 10. Old-fashioned New England economy is the rule in this town, for when the moon is full all street lights are turned off at 12 midnight.

Incidentally, when the Massachusetts Audubon Society celebrates its annual Bird Day next Saturday, ceremonies for the occasion will be conducted at its 150-acre Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary, which is located at Sharon. On that day, the society (and the birds) keep open house from dawn until dark. An interesting feature of the program is a bird-song contest between Charles Crawford Gorst, bird imitator, and the inhabitants of the sanctuary.

High School Drive

Sharon began its campaign to publicize its community life and natural beauties with the Sharon High School economics class project, "Selling Sharon," under the supervision of Miss Ruth M. Frost and Frank R. Page, superintendent of schools.

"The class was divided into editorial groups, each group having a chairman," writes David Statham, student editor. "The students studied early histories; interviewed local people; gathered facts and collected information; read other publications on Sharon; took field trips and made photographs and maps."

The collected material was gathered into a typewriter brochure to be used as the nucleus of a printed booklet on Sharon.

Bank Behind Move

Behind the growing enthusiasm with which the work was being taken up by public officials and private citizens, merchants, clubs and various civic organizations was the progressive enterprise of R. B. Brigham, president of the local co-operative bank. It was this bank which inaugurated, in 1934, the policy of lending money for home repairs to persons with triple-A credit.

"What we need in our Eastern towns today is more boosting," said Mr. Brigham in a recent interview. "It would seem as though the men who went West took all the ideas with them, while we who stayed in New England were more inclined to go to sleep. Western towns have grown into cities by leaps and bounds whereas we have made little progress."

While recognizing the need for enthusiasm, Mr. Brigham and his associates also realized that New England apathy was not the only obstacle to be overcome. There was Sharon's $32.60 tax rate, which was not calculated to draw residents from other communities.

At the annual town meeting, budget slashes were recommended which would have brought the tax rate down by some $5, the lowest it had been for some years. Later, it was found unwise to make so large a reduction but Mr. Brigham explains that the valuation has been reduced this year, which means that the $3.10 is nearly equal to the $5 cut.

One of the sharpest reductions in the budget was made on the charity item, for which the Board of Public Welfare had recommended an expenditure of $43,100 in 1936. Asserting that this figure should not exceed $30,000, the Town Warrant Committee wrote in its annual report as follows:

In Better Times

"We now are in better times as concerns general business than we experienced a year ago and the betterment is expected to continue. Absolutely this factor must be capitalized in welfare relief and the warrant committee has not as yet received arguments sufficient to justify more than $30,000 for a total charity appropriation (which incidentally equals $5.00 on the tax rate) for the year 1936.

"If this amount is exceeded," the report continues in boldface type, "it now seems probable a further salary cut for all town employees will be necessary next year, and in addition some drastic reductions in the service of each department which would mean reduction in employment."

Mr. Brigham, since the appearance of this report, has stated that the budget cut has been achieved without reducing the salaries, and its next efforts are to be directed toward restoring previous cuts.

"Why yelp about tax rates?" asks Mr. Brigham laconically. "Why not get down to brass tacks and do something about them?"

Quarterly Statement

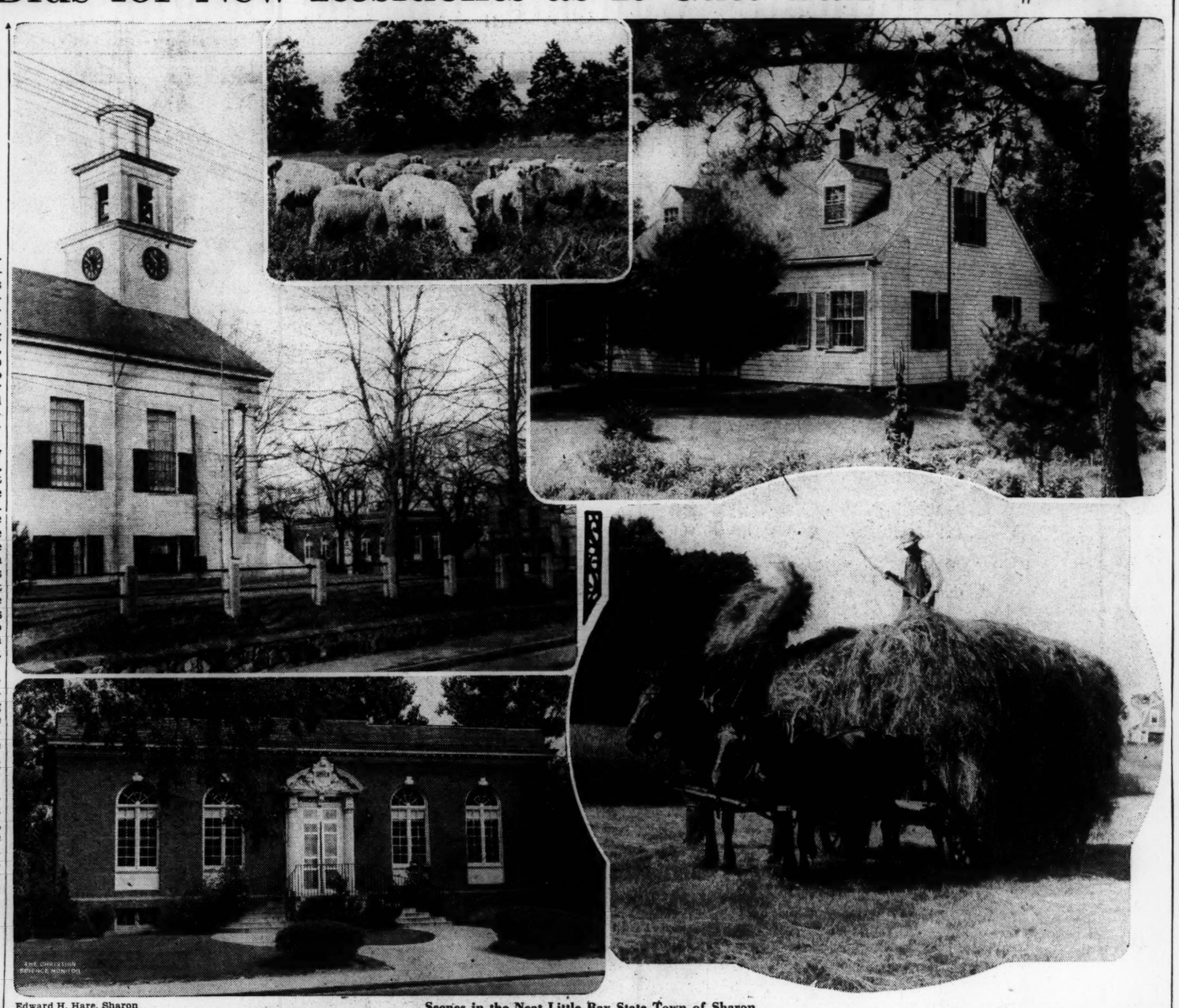
Another innovation in Sharon which has contributed toward the possibility of achieving and maintaining a low tax rate is the recently adopted quarterly financial statement by which information on town expenditures is provided at the end of each quarter. By this method, it is still possible to constructively criticize town management, instead of waiting until the close of the year. Writing in "The Massachusetts Selectman," Mr. Brigham gives some of the following points in favor of a quarterly statement:

1. It can conceivably better acquaint the taxpayer with financial reports and the meaning of them.
2. It automatically provides a good moral effect by throwing the light of day on important expense items.
3. If worked out as intended, some of the hubbub usual at town meeting periods should be a thing of the past, department heads and taxpayers alike having greater understanding and with it greater confidence in each other, all with greater co-operation resulting.

Home Building

The "Build - Your - Home - in - Sharon" movement has received the backing of H. N. Faulkner, vice-president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston because, he says, "the feeling of comradeship and expression of loyalty will go far in promoting a neighborliness necessary to make a community the best place in which to live," and because "new building, either directly or indirectly, produces income either in the form of wages or profits or in saving through a reduction in the town's expenditures."

It is these latter considerations which are of major importance if Sharon is to make a lasting cut in town expenditures, says Mr. Brigham.



Edward H. Hare, Sharon

Scenes in the Neat Little Bay State Town of Sharon

Upper Left—Unitarian Church in Town Square. Upper Center—Sheep Grazing in a Peaceful Sharon Pasture. Upper Right—Home of F. Whitney Carver of Cape Cod Cottage Design. Lower Left—Sharon Public Library, One of the Town's Modern Buildings. Lower Right—Harvesting Hay on One of the Farms That Dot the Outskirts of the Town.

Ward Worker to Governor Curley is Master Politician

(Continued from Page 11)

teresting careers in the saga of American politics. Politics is a business and a profession that James Curley has studied with careful thoroughness since 1890, when he stood on the corner in front of Gale's drug store at Chester Park and Washington Street and talked politics with such of the older boys who would listen.

Boys of his own age were playing or were at home in bed, but young Jim Curley was working because his father had passed away and the $2.25 he earned each week paid the rent. Talking about politics became his recreation in the few spare moments he could take from his job as a 16-year-old soda clerk.

Resolution

Young gentlemen of the decade stood around with brown derby hats on their heads, twirled handle-bar moustaches, and discussed rumors that ward heroes of the period received as much as $50 a week for keeping relations "friendly" between officials and contractors serving the city. That was big graft in the nineties.

To be a member of the Common Council (since abolished) was a tremendous distinction in those days. To be a Congressman, a Mayor or Governor was to scale the very heights of renown. Young Jim Curley caught the spirit, resolved to attain, one day, those eminent positions.

Enters Council

A few years later he began. He sought the support of the crowd around the old Ward 17 and ran for the Common Council, but his first political essay (1895) was unsuccessful; likewise his second venture in 1897. He began to fear he might never be elected, as he spent the intervening years as a grocery clerk, manager for a liquor company, and an insurance company clerk. His spare time he spent building political fences with the old guard Irishmen who dominated Ward 17, and in 1900 he proudly climbed the first rung of the political ladder, at last entering the Council.

Three years later he met a serious (so his foes thought) setback, when a jury in United States District Court convicted him on a charge of defrauding the Government by impersonating another man in a Civil Service examination. It was alleged that one Bartholomew J. Fahy, genial, competent, but unable to write, needed a job and that young Jim Curley had big-heartedly taken the examination for him so that he might become a letter carrier.

Out of View

Curley appealed, but a year later was forced to serve two months in the Charles Street Jail. His friends apparently approved the imputed means for gaining a position for a fellow countryman, for they greeted him with great shows of affection as he emerged from jail, and promptly elected him alderman.

About this time Curley decided to take a leaf from the experience of friends in New York City. He organized the Tammany Club of Ward 17.

A decade later, on the eve of his inauguration as forty-second Mayor of Boston, at the age of 31, James Curley was heard to say, "Since the Tammany Club became a working organization no man or woman of Ward 17 has been cared for by the Salvation Army . . ." At Christmas time it was the club's practice to grant all requests of charitable applicants "without investigation." Such methods endeared "Jim" Curley to his friends. They stuck by him many years. They still do, and "Jim" Curley has remembered his friends.

It cannot be said that he lacked political idealism. In those early campaigns he often stood on his record, refusing, as he put it, "to send out a single piece of literature to the voters."

Friendship's Sake

But it was a rough-and-tumble political era in which he began his climb to fortune. It was a hard-hitting, down-to-brass-tacks neighborhood from which he sprang. It was a case of asking favors and making rewards. It was the Tammany Club system, and "Jim" Curley knew the code and gained a reputation for living by it.

Around went the word, "If you do something for Jim Curley, he'll take care of you."

As a Mayor he had a turbulent career. In 1924 he ran for Governor, coming out flatly against the Ku Klux Klan, when that organization was at the height of its power. He was defeated, despite vivid campaign methods which included appeals to women voters from his wife.

He was returned to the mayoralty in alternate terms until he successfully completed his gubernatorial campaign in 1934 and was inaugurated on Jan. 3, 1935. As a Governor, Curley has been a colorful character. Dramatic, he astounds newspapermen with his frank answers. He is tireless, making endless speeches and appearances in all parts of the State almost weekly.

His keen sense of the dramatic heightens and colors the terseness which he injects into the State's business, making him one of the most spectacular figures in American political life today.

His political power is deep rooted. It has its basis in the experience which comes from 40 years of growing out of Ward 17 into the Commonwealth. Today Governor Curley stands as almost undisputed political dictator of Massachusetts. He has successfully maneuvered the State Legislature into passing his pet bills, and has assumed control over the Executive Council so that he may remove and replace heads of state departments almost at will.

Highway Money

Even yesterday, while public clamor concerning the judges rang loudest, the Governor was successful in upsetting the most carefully laid plans of his Republican opposition. He persuaded a majority in the House of Representatives to concur with a majority of the Senate and vote him an increase of $1,600,000 for use on the highways.

Before the House Rules Committee yesterday, Representative Albert P. Bigelow charged that scarcely $500,000 of the $13,000,000 bond issue voted the Governor a year ago has yet been used. Washington officials have admitted that Massachusetts has so far used only a very little of the federal funds available to the State.

If Governor Curley is holding back these expenditures until just before election time, he will have available a potent political weapon to wield, namely the issuance of patronage to lesser satellites and friends in the form of thousands of jobs. Few things at present mean so many votes as jobs.

So there are others who are not so sure that Mr. Curley's career is ended.

Robert R. Mullen

In and About Boston Stores

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To possess a pair of shoes that have been fitted to each individual foot sounds as if it would involve much time and an even greater amount of expense. But such is not the case . . . if it's a pair of the new "Conformal" shoes now featured by Sterling's, at 51 Temple Place . . . because the entire fitting process is over in something like four minutes, and the price is either $10 or $10.50. You can wear the shoes right out of the shop, and even though your left foot may not be an exact duplicate of your right it will be wearing a shoe that's meant for that particular foot only, and the same applies to the right foot as well.

Plastic Fitting

An entirely new principle of plastic fitting allows all this. First of all, you are, as usual, carefully fitted for length and width, and then the special insoles, which contain a patented plastic substance, are made soft and pliable to the nth degree, by placing the shoes on the Electro Conformer . . . where it is heated. After this has been done, you immediately put the shoes on, stand up and walk around a bit. Now as you walk your weight just naturally molds the insoles to resilient imprints of each foot, and these imprints are permanent. It seems that while it is soft, the plastic material is forced out from under places of your feet where your weight is greatest . . . the heels, outside edge and balls of your feet . . . and inasmuch as this displacement means that it must go somewhere else, it is forced up under those places where your feet need support; namely, the natural arches . . . which is exactly what is desired! So you see Conformal shoes are not only correct for normal feet but helpful for feet that seem to need extra support. We believe you'll find the fitting at the heel pretty special, for they are, when wanted, decidedly narrow. It is not only their width, but the special way in which they seem to take hold of the heel and sort of lock it right in place where it belongs. Incidentally you may feel perfectly free to drop in at any time for a courtesy fitting, which doesn't obligate you in any way. It is, in fact, really the only way in which you can become acquainted with the shoe as it really is.

Hosiery Specials

We often run across "specials" in hosiery on which you can save from 15 to 25 cents, so when we find a shop where you can save 45 cents on sheer chiffons, we just know it's news! And that's what you can do right now at Jay's . . . for their regular $1.35 chiffon silk stockings are at the moment selling for 90 cents. And if you are acquainted with their hosiery, then this is all we have to say. But if you aren't, then surely this much of a saving ought to be sufficient inducement to become acquainted.

One-Price Dresses

You know . . . or maybe you don't . . . Chandler & Co. has a special section up on the fourth floor that's devoted to dresses of every type that sell for one price . . . and that price is $10.95. And while doing the store yesterday we came across it (the department!), and at the same time we came across plenty of dresses that completely upset the theory of a woman we know who's always telling us that they just don't make anything but downright dowdy looking clothes for the women who wear anything over size 40! Because we found especially attractive ones that ran as high as size 44 . . . and they had plenty of style. Realizing that this woman has a fondness for polka dots, we took particular notice of the new navy blue chiffons that are all bespeckled with dots as big as quarters. Some had full capes that stopped at the elbows, others had regulation sleeves, while others had good-looking jackets of self material, with long full sleeves. But they were all one price . . . $10.95.

Package Gardens

The neight of something or other was reached when some thoughtful creature thought up the Come-Pakt Planned Gardens we saw at Jordan Marsh's. It's literally a beautiful garden in a package, and contains the makings and wherewithal for a garden that's 10 feet by 18 inches, or one that's even larger. The first contains seven varieties of flowers; the latter, 15 varieties. And all you have to do is follow directions, and they're simple. You simply lay down a piece of mulch paper, which is your garden pattern, and plant the seeds through the holes in the pattern. Then you let the paper stay right there, because it seems that it keeps the moisture in the soil and does away with a lot of that bugaboo called weeding. Each package contains the mulch paper pattern (all worked out, the tall flowers are in the rear, etc.), Burpee seeds, Vigoro plant food, several long stakes and a spool of wire. So, you see, it contains practically everything necessary for a garden — except the neighbor's chickens!

J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

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GROUP PICTURED—is natural stick reed with chair backs and seats interwoven of brown belting. Each $14, Table $28.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Good Care That Indicates Welcome for the Bouquet

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Next Best Thing to a Garden

Is the Room Sweet and Bright With Flowers

By Alice Chauncey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

NOT every one has a garden, but most people can have the next best thing to it, a room sweet and bright with flowers. We do not perhaps go so far as the Persian poet who wrote:

"If of thy store there be but left
Two loaves, sell one, and with the dole
Buy hyacinths to soothe thy soul,"

yet we cannot deny that flowers make an appeal which is difficult to resist. What is there, for instance, which in itself combines the glory of color, the charms of form and grace, and the sweet freshness of a delicate scent? Flowers, too, fit into any scheme of decoration from the classically severe, to the most ornate.

To derive the best from flowers they must be given a little consideration. Caring for flowers is an art, although an easy one to acquire. Here are a few ways of making flowers specially welcome: After buying flowers never leave them out of water a moment longer than is necessary. As soon as possible cut the bast which binds them, and snip the stalks, holding them under water as you do so. An old pair of scissors should be kept for this. If the heads are hanging do not take the flowers straight into a hot room, but let them revive first. A little salt in the water helps the process.

Flowers do not like central heating or gas fires because they dry the air. At night therefore, vases should always be taken out of the room, unless the windows are opened wide.

Where flowers are crowded tightly into vases they will appreciate being taken out and placed in a roomy bucket at night. In return for this care spreading petals will close and hanging heads lift themselves, often to quite surprising degree.

Where there is gas or steam heating, or on summer days when the air is hot and dry, water evaporates very quickly and the water level in the vases should be watched. A small piece of charcoal placed in the vase will keep the water clean and free from unpleasant odor. Withered heads and leaves should be snipped off daily, both for the plant's sake and for the sake of appearance, for nothing looks more depressing and untidy than wilted flowers in a room.

Mimosa, while one of the most delicious of spring flowers, is a little wayward and tends to dry up as soon as it is brought into the house. It will retain its fluffiness, however, if it is plunged into hot water and kept in as cool a place as possible. This of course precludes the use of other flowers with it, but this is scarcely a defect for Mimosa looks its best alone.

Spring flowers with woody stems such as the lilac, almond, cherry, hawthorn, chestnut, and pussy willow, will benefit from a little special care. The following method has proved effective. Their stems should first be cut with a sharp knife to the length required, then they should be crushed by hammering until about four inches of the stem is reduced to pulp. If then the water is changed every other day, the flowers should open in the vase and last well.

The vases in which flowers are placed are important. Like people, flowers are individual in their requirements. Slim graceful stems call for tall slender vases, whereas squat little plants look better in more homely bowls or jugs. The less obtrusive the vase or bowl the better. Plain colors almost always look nicer than spotted or patterned ones. There are exceptions, of course, but as a general rule, plain glass or glaze is best.

When buying vases make sure that they are not top-heavy. By the way, when using valuable jars, it is a wise precaution to quarter-fill them with sand, for the weight will make them less likely to fall over. Narrow vase necks, too, are inconvenient. The opening should be proportionate to the size of the vase.

Flat dishes are very useful. Should you, for instance, have too few flowers to make up a vase, you can float the heads on the water with excellent effect. Anemones, marigolds, clematis, daisies and full-blown roses last well this way and look pretty. Incidentally, a flat dish makes a splendid center for a small table, where anything high would be out of place.

Of the arrangement of flowers much could be written, but here individual taste and length of purse must be consulted. It may be said, however, that in filling bowls and vases balance is important. Some flowers look well in masses, others are seen to best advantage when few are used. Chinese and Japanese art shows us how effective a single spray of peach blossom in a suitable jar can be.

Glass, lead and wire holders can be bought to stand in bowls and vases to support the flowers. At a pinch a large potato with holes bored right through it may even have its uses.

© A. Chauncey, London

Upper Row: Left—Jonquils Look Well in This Old Bowl. Right—A Low Wide Mug Is Chosen for This Bunch of Glowing Anemones. Lower Row: Left—Daffodils and Grape Hyacinths Make a Lovely Combination. Notice How Few Are Used, so That the Stems Become Part of the Design. Right—African Marigolds Look Right in This Heavy Crystal Vase

The Churchgoers' Sunday Dinner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Editor:

As we live eight miles from our church, we are really hungry when we reach home Sunday noon. If merely a light lunch is hastily served one is not satisfied. So an easily prepared but substantial meal is a blessing to all indeed. As a young housekeeper these Sunday dinners were a great trial to me until I learned to spend more time in planning, and now take pride in preparing with ease a meal that I know is worthy of praise.

One of our favorite meals is salmon loaf with egg sauce, potatoes on the half shell, peas, salad and dessert. Have the loaf waiting in the refrigerator ready to be put into the oven for a 30-minute baking. The eggs for the sauce may be boiled on Saturday and all ingredients measured and ready in a saucepan. I prepare the potatoes on Saturday and warm them in the oven while the loaf is baking. (These are potatoes which have been baked, cut in half, the inside scouped out, and mashed, then returned to the shell. They are especially delicious if a generous amount of milk and butter is added.) These may be baked on Saturday while baking a cake. Rolls are easily warmed also if desired and the peas heated. A crisp salad of lettuce or cabbage is best with this menu, or celery and olives. For dessert a cake or cookies is on hand and a tray of ice cream, gelatine dessert, or chilled fruit which has been prepared on Saturday. In the summer it is nice to bake the salmon loaf on Saturday and serve it cold on Sunday.

I have a waterless cooker that relieves one of much needless worry in cooking. If I want to serve chicken for Sunday I put it in the cooker and let it cook over the simmer burner while we go to church. A pan of dressing may be prepared in the top pan as well as vegetables if desired.

Another favorite is to brown and simmer until tender on Saturday a big skillet full of pork tenderloin or steak. It is easily warmed and gravy made on Sunday while the potatoes cook and the rest of the meal assembled.

In the winter we appreciate a kettle of good vegetable soup, too, which may be prepared on Saturday With crisp wafers, a salad, and dessert, it is enough. Cottage cheese is a welcome addition to those who like it.

I hope these few suggestions may prove helpful to others.

(Mrs.) M. D. S.

Where No Blossoms Were Before

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MY NEIGHBOR is putting up her flower boxes. They stand on a broad concrete ledge which forms the sides of the front steps leading to the door of a city apartment house. It is a rather uninteresting, drab looking house, but I know that in a few weeks the entrance to that house will be one of the most lovely and interesting in the whole big city.

I am not well acquainted with my neighbor. I talked with her about flowers sometimes last summer. We nod when we meet. I know that she takes roomers and gives meals, delicious meals I am told, in her apartment. She does not go to the country in the summer, but she brings the country to her own front door, and to a whole city street.

⁂

Last summer the great petunias in her boxes were the largest and the most beautifully colored of any that I ever saw. They grew and grew, until they completely hid the boxes and clambered along the sides of the steps.

It was interesting to watch people. Walking hurriedly along the street, apparently in haste to keep business appointments, they would see those flowers waving their velvet fingers, and would slacken their steps. Many of them paused to admire and to sniff the fragrance wafted from the gently stirring blossoms.

When the sun had disappeared behind the towers and chimneys, and a gentle breeze from the ocean crept into the city streets, dispelling smoke and heat, my neighbor used to dust off the steps and sit for a while beside her flower boxes.

I watched her often, and caught the same love of beauty and appreciation of growing things which I have seen expressed by women who walked in their large and elaborate gardens.

Occasionally my neighbor stood to pick some browned leaf or to straighten a wandering tendril. One day I saw her loosening the soil in the boxes with a small weeding tool, exactly as my mother used to do to the soil in the pots of plants in her big bay-window, only she used a "two-tined table fork," and exactly as gardeners on a more pretentious scale do with their mechanical cultivators.

⁂

Gardens anywhere are lovely. It is a joy to wander through magnificent estates where one may study rare trees and plants. Untrimmed clusters of wild roses growing by country roadsides cause one to thrill with wonder at the prodigality of nature's beauty. Suburban backyard gardens have added immeasurably to the joy of home life.

Great honor has been accorded to the man who makes "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before." But it seems to me that a far greater meed of praise is due to the women who make flowers to bloom where no blossoms were before. Women who, because of the urge they feel to express beauty in their surroundings, care for, and love into color and fragrance, geraniums in tin cans on window ledges of a tenement house, or petunias near crowded city pavements.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Fashion Nuggets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Heels are now conspicuous style features of shoes. They are made in a greater variety of heights than ever before and they are shaped, planned and beveled to repeat the contours of the toes. The latest novelty is a rectangular heel by Mme. Julienne. It is little more than an inch wide, but it is twice as long from back to front as the usual heel. It is made in two heights, one inch and three fourths of an inch.

⁂

Black pipings, panels and tongues on colored shoes are a new vogue. These trimmings appear in Paris on aubergine, green, Spanish tan and oxblood leathers.

⁂

A high light in glove news is a colored zipper that runs up the back of English doeskin gloves. Green, red or navy zippers appear on English doeskins in chaudron, chamoix or violet tints.

⁂

A novelty glove is named "Arlequin." It is a six-button length and is composed of two colors that join in a diagonal line on the back of the hand. The only color combination seen was a myrtle green and strawberry-yellow with two fine baguettes in red.

⁂

A pull-on glove specially designed for driving a car has a similar design with brown kid for the palm and light beige for the back.

⁂

Gloves with watch pockets on their wrists are a new idea.

⁂

Cuff links and studs are very smart in tailored blouses. Scarf pins, collar pins and belt buckles are also approved accessories. These are all revivals of fashions which were popular 40 years ago.

⁂

Heavy rings are worn with daytime suits; and bracelets, worn outside the gloves, particularly on the left arm, are high style.

Pottery With Chinese Feeling

Clay Craft Studio and the Work of Two Women

Third of Six Articles Running on Fridays

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SECRETS which the Chinese guarded for a thousand years and which the persistent European finally discovered, in the eighteenth century, underlie the development in ceramics from the period of the T'ang dynasty, A. D. 618 to 906.

It was during that "Golden Age" of Chinese literature that Li Po, conscious of the classic beauty of contemporary pottery, wrote his poem, "The Porcelain Pavilion," part of which runs:

Out in the artificial lake
there is a pavilion of green and white porcelain:
It is reached by a bridge of jade,
arched like the back of a tiger. . . .
In the water
where the reflected bridge
seems a crescent of jade
the friends in bright-colored robes
are drinking heads downward
in a porcelain pavilion.

With one of the finest collections of Oriental art known outside of China and Japan—that of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston—available as laboratory material, it is easy to understand why the Clay Craft Studio of Winchester, Mass., reflects a pronounced Chinese influence in its wares.

Joint Enterprise

The Clay Craft Studio is the joint enterprise of Mrs. R. W. Hallowell and Mrs. Carol Nickerson. Seven years ago their interest was aroused by a circular describing pottery classes. "Let's do something," they exclaimed, but their families required all their time just then. The following year, however, they began to take lessons from Miss Edith Brown, head of the Paul Revere Pottery in Brighton. And shortly after they found themselves craftsmen, they obtained their own kiln, a very special kind of kiln built by Prof. Frederick H. Norton, well-known expert in ceramics, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Professor Norton had built such a kiln for his wife, who had also taken up pottery-making and was a friend of Mrs. Hallowell's and Mrs. Nickerson's.

As their children grew up they were able to devote more and more time to their hobby and gradually evolved a small industry which offsets the cost of materials and enables them to continue their experimental work. Living within five minutes' walk of each other they arranged to divide the equipment as well as the expense, although their work is always done separately, and each has her individual methods and designs.

Peach-Bloom Glazes

The lovely bowls and vases, platters and tiles, brilliant as the peach-bloom glazes of the Ming Dynasty, or softly, luxuriantly tinted as the purple-blue flowerpots of the Sung, another Augustan age of Chinese art, the products which these two craftsmen exhibit, have their origin in cellar-laundry and kitchen. Mrs. Hallowell works in her cellar. There she stores the dry clay received from a commercial dealer, cleaned of gravel and other foreign substances which have to be removed before the mixing can begin. Her laundry set-tubs long ago relinquished their commoner function of holding suds and soaked linen. They are now receptacles for clay, clay in a creamy-consistency called "slip," clay which has been "pressed" into a more solid, plastic form ready to be built up, coil by coil into a vase, or modeled into a figure, or clapped on the wheel for "throwing."

The wheel of the Clay Craft Studio is in this laundry. It is a very fine wheel which can be regulated to slow motion or fast. When Mrs. Nickerson wishes to "throw" a piece she runs over to Mrs. Hallowell's cellar, but in order to glaze and fire her pottery the latter must go to Mrs. Nickerson's house, for that is where the precious kiln is to be found. Because of the intense heat of which that kiln is capable—the heat required for porcelains—they are able to use a white clay which cannot be employed in the ordinary studio.

Where the Cutlery Goes

How they succeeded, after much wearisome explanation and oft-repeated promises of caution, to obtain permission from the local authorities to erect the kiln in a small room adjoining Mrs. Nickerson's kitchen, is a story in itself. Their constant demand for more and more shelves on which to put materials and half-finished pieces is always a cause for comment on the carpenter's part. Their maids, however, have long since ceased to get excited over a missing potato masher, paring knife, pastry board or bread crock. They are almost sure to find them in the cellar-laundry workshop or the firing room.

Sugar and flour canisters are excellent for raw glaze materials. Colanders are useful for clearing clay. Even strainers and soupladles can be made to play their part in the creation of a yellow-glazed vase with a molded dragon coiled around it, mazarine blue tiles with white water-lily pads and green leaves inlaid, turquoise-colored flower bowls, or a gleaming white porcelain pig with a slit in his back, used as a money box.

Pinta Pozes

Pinta knows all about pottery sculpture. He is Mrs. Nickerson's huge brown dog. He has posed so much for bookends and portrait pieces he has assumed a certain rather misleading nonchalance, and when asked to take his position as model hauls himself very slowly indeed onto the chair by the table, yawns unnecessarily and settles himself with what might pass for a flourish, onto his great haunches. That he is, nevertheless, secretly proud of playing subject, one suspects from a way he has of watching out of his eye-corner when a visitor is shown his likeness in clay.

Everywhere in these two homes are evidences of the potter's work. A lamp in Mrs. Hallowell's drawing room has a beautiful, green pottery base. A dainty, white pottery maiden in her dining room is a hand-bell, with shoes for clappers. The trailing plant in a window rests in a blue hand-made vase, a delicately-wrought vessel with trefoil hole border, partly filled in with clear, blue glaze.

Aunt Sukie's House

"Aunt Sukie's House" seems to be the favorite at Mrs. Nickerson's—a tile-top table designed from a picture of the family summer residence at Cape Cod. The colors are clear and charming in their glazed green and yellow and three shades of blue. There is another tile table-top also, in the same room, designed by Mrs. Nickerson in a pattern of Moorish influence, employing simple, definite motifs in bright red, yellow, turquoise and white. The tall, orange-red vase for which she fired the kiln to a tremendous heat, is an example of the difference in color which temperature can make. The very same glaze fired at a lower degree produced the rich brown of a neigboring bowl. Glazes themselves are as varied as the different types of pottery, each of which is always at its best with the glaze most appropriate.

The Clay Craft potters exhibit their work once a year, and examples of it can usually be found at the shops of the Society of Arts and Crafts in Boston, and the Handicraft Club of Providence, R. I. For the past two years Mrs. Hallowell has been secretary of the Winchester Art Association.

Housewives—a Boon!

Have soft, smooth hands in spite of dishwashing and housework. Instead of soap and water, clean hands with DOWN DEEP—marvelous new cleaner that works *without water*. Prevents drying of skin, leaves hands soft and supple. Removes all stains, grease, odors. 35¢ a tube at drug and dept. stores. Approved by Good Housekeeping. Remember the name—DOWN DEEP. If not available locally, send 10¢ to The T&T Co., Peekskill, N.Y., for trial size.

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Learn how to make the "Squeeze Test" on your soil—the test that tells immediately whether it has the proper organic content. Mail a postcard today for details and Free valuable garden bulletins.

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Monitor Reader writes

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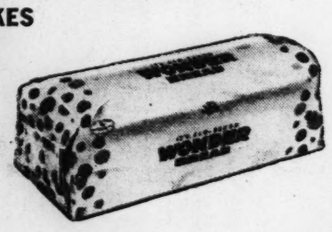

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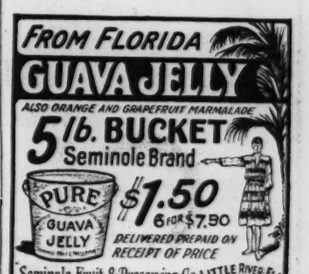

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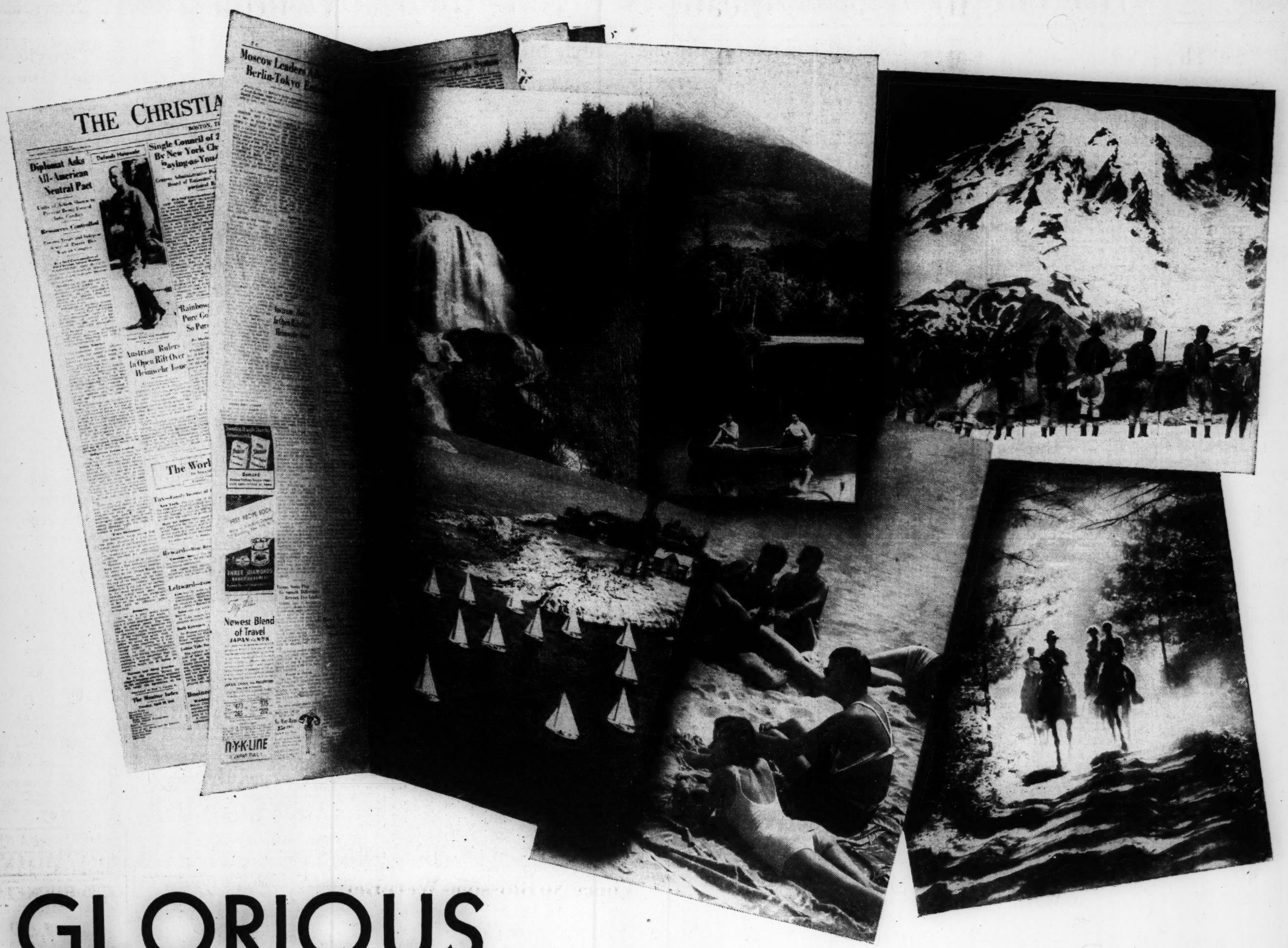

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A Plan for Planning

Gather as many recent copies of The Christian Science Monitor as you can find. Sit down in a comfortable chair and go through them, page by page. Note the advertisements of resorts, hotels, transportation lines, and travel agents. They are crammed full of glorious ideas for your vacation.

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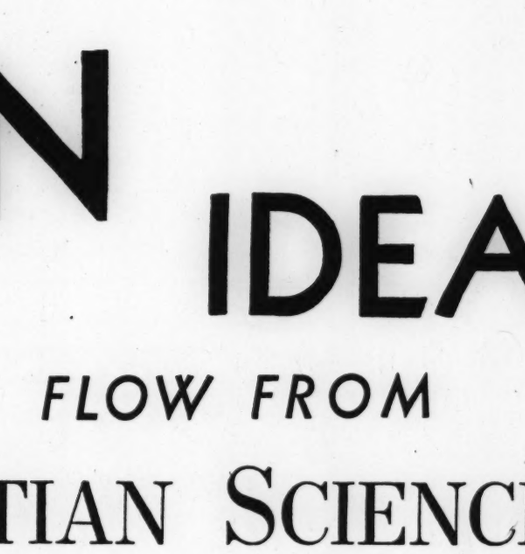
Read the hotel and travel advertisements in the Monitor regularly. Especially on Tuesdays and Fridays when you will find vacation ideas galore on the Hotel, Resort, and Travel pages. Plan your vacation with their help, for careful planning enables one to get the most enjoyment from holidays.

There is a wealth of vacation ideas in the hotel, resort, and travel advertising published in The Christian Science Monitor. Whether your desire is for a panorama of mountain peaks, the salty breath of ocean, the creak of a saddle beneath you, or the surge of a canoe in response to your paddle, a place where you can find it is advertised in the Monitor.

Perhaps you want to relax beneath a tanning sun on some sandy beach, feel the impact of your swung club against a golf ball, climb a mountain, hear the rush of falling water or the whisper of palms above you—or just to glide along in train, bus, boat, or airplane watching the world roll by.



Sunset on the desert, moonlight on the ocean, white clouds dancing before the wind like wooly lambs calling you to come out and gambol with them! Or the unaccustomed roar of some great city, the hush of great music halls and theaters, quiet parks, restaurants sparkling with glass and welcoming with snowy linen. Where? You'll find the answer in some advertisement published especially for you in The Christian Science Monitor.

Let the Monitor Be Your Vacation Guide

Listed Stock Quotations

After Early Irregularity Stocks Resume Slow Upward Trek

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Engineer A Slow Comeback In Late Trading

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 15 (AP)—After a morning spent in shaking off profit takers, the stock market later today showed signs of resuming its forward trek.

Farm implement, rail and industrial specialties provided the stimulus for the revival. The comeback was exceptionally slow. Business news was again helpful.

Issues up fractions to around 2 points, near the start of the final hour, included International Harvester, Deere, Caterpillar Tractor, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Johns-Manville, Commercial Credit, Packard, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific. The steels, Westinghouse, General Motors and Anaconda were about unchanged.

Transfers approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Tax Bill Is Watched

Bonds were fairly steady and quiet. Commodities and foreign currencies were moderately mixed.

With Washington influences narrowed down to the Senate's consideration of the Administration's corporation tax bill, market attention was centered largely on industrial and European developments.

Although pressure on the French franc has eased somewhat lately, banking quarters thought it likely that new restrictions might be placed on the export of gold which has been in flight from the Bank of France.

In the matter of gold, it was noted stocks of the yellow metal in the United States set a new record high at $10,302,000,000, as of May 13, some $77,000,000 having been received from abroad since the end of April.

Good Demand for Bonds

A large scattering of carrier issues moved forward in the bond market today.

Investment circles noted that the demand was steady in spite of a tendency to easiness in rail equities.

The split in trends, which ruled up until shortly before noon, observers said, reflected the continued support of excess idle banking funds, which for the week ended May 13 expanded $70,000,000 to $2,770,000,000.

Among the medium- and low-priced rail liens which advanced fractions were Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and New York Central 5s. Santa Fe 4s and Union Pacific 4s were high-priced obligations also improved.

Auburn 4¾s and Pan American 6s were each up about 1 to 2 points or so. Chile Copper and American & Foreign Power 5s gained a little.

In the U. S. Government sector the best scorer was the Treasury 3¼ issue of 1944, which rose about 3-32s. The 2⅞s and the 2¾s were well taken.

Foreigns were quiet with small losses suffered by German, Italian and Polish loans.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Despite the week-end settlement of accounts, active speculation caused prices for gold mining and oil shares to move higher. Transatlantic shares and especially Brazilian Traction improved in sympathy with the firmness in Wall Street. British issues eased and the closing tone of the market was quiet.

Paris: French and international issues turned firm in an active session of the Bourse today. Gains were attributed to short covering, lessening of the tension in the foreign exchange market, reassuring statements by Leftist leaders and better markets abroad. The closing was firm.

Liverpool: Cotton futures held steady due to speculative buying which was based on unfavorable weather conditions and large consumption figures.

Boston Stocks

May 15, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Atlas Corp	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
8.75	Bcs & Albany	133	132	132½	131
5.00	Boston Elevated	66½	66½	66½	66
..	Bos & Me A St	6	6	6	5¾
..	Bos & Me B St	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
..	Bos & Me C St	7½	7½	7½	8½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	20½	20½	20	21
.64	Bos Ferrs Prop	13½	13¼	13¼	14m
..	East Bos Co	1	1	1	1
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	63½	63½	63½	63
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	75	75	75	75
..	East Mass R	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
..	East Mass R pf	56⅝	56½	56⅝	56½
..	East Mass R pf B	17½	17½	17½	17½
..	East Mass R pf A	7	6½	6½	6¾
..	Eastern SS	10½	10½	10½	10¾
8.00	Edison Elec	160	159½	159½	150⅞
.60a	Employer's Group	21	20½	21	21
..	First Nat Stores	44¾	43½	43½	44¼
1.75d	General Capls	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	36¾
..	Hath Bak B	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
..	Mass Util Assn	2	2	2	2
..	Mergenthaler	39¾	39¼	39¾	39½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	124½	123⅝	123⅝	125
..	Nor Butte	31c	30c	30c	33c
..	Suburb Elec	3 ½	3	3½	3⅛
..	Sulliv Mach	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
..	Unit Gas	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	7½
4.00	Torrington	93	93	93	93½
..	Utah M & T	67c	67c	67c	67c
2.50a	United Shoe M	86¼	86	85¼	86½
1.00	United Tw Drill	25	25	25	24¾
..	Warren Bros	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	77¼	77¼	77½	77¼

a—exclusive of extras. d—paid in 1935.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.92⅝	.94⅛	.92⅜	.93½	+ ¾
July	.85¼	.86⅛	.85⅛	.85⅞	+ ⅝
Sept.	.84⅞	.85⅝	.84¾	.85⅛	+ ¼
	Corn				
May	.62⅛	.62⅝	.62⅛	.62⅝	+ ¼
July	.60¼	.60⅝	.60⅛	.60⅝	+ ⅜
Sept.	.58¼	.58⅝	.58¼	.58⅝	+ ⅜
	Oats				
May	.25¾	.25¾	.25⅝	.25⅝	— ⅛
July	.26¼	.26¼	.26	.26	— ⅛
Sept.	.26	.26	.26	.26	— ⅛
	Rye				
May	.54½	.55	.54¼	.54⅞	+ ⅜
July	.54⅛	.54¾	.54¼	.54⅝	+ ½
Sept.	.54½	.55⅝	.54½	.55	+ ½

Bituminous Coal Output Up

NEW YORK (AP)—National Coal Association estimated bituminous coal production in the United States for the week ended May 9 at approximately 6,860,000 tons, against 5,640,000 tons in the like period last year. Production for the calendar year to May 9 was placed at 150,698,000 tons, compared with 141,044,000 in the like period last year.

Gruen Watch Net $4745

Gruen Watch Company for the year ended March 31 shows net profit of $4745, compared with net loss of $277,282 for 1934.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 15	Last May 14
118	111½	Abraham & S pf (7)	115	115	115	..
50	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	46	45½	46	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞
35¾	23½	Adams Millis (¾)	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
28	22½	Addressograph (.60)	25	24¼	24¼	25
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
61⅞	58	Air Reduction (N)	60½	60¼	60½	60⅜
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4	4	4	4
17⅜	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14⅛	14	14	14
4⅜	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	32¾	31⅞	31⅞	31½
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	194	192½	194	192
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25	24¾	25	25
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	72¾	72	72¾	73
50½	35¾	Allis Chalmers	43¾	43	43⅝	43¼
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	21½	21½	21½	21
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98	96	96	96
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
55½	42¼	Am Bank Note (½b)	45	44½	45	45
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	44	44	44	..
127¼	124	Am Brake S&F pf(5¼)n	128½	127½	128½	127¼
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	21½	20⅞	21½	21⅛
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	32¾	32¼	32¾	32
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	163½	163½	163½	..
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	130⅜	129	120½	130½
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	33½	32	33	32½
78¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	62	62	62	60
95½	87⅞	Am Chicle (4)	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
13⅜	8½	Am Colortype	9⅛	9	9	9
32⅝	23⅛	Am Com Alcohol	24⅝	24½	24½	24¼
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22½	21⅜	21⅜	22⅝
95	89	Am Crys Sug (1pf (6)	90	90	90	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) N	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
43	27¾	Am & For Pow pf	34¼	33⅞	34¼	33¾
37⅛	25	Am & For Pow 6	29½	29¼	29½	28⅞
18½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	14¼	14	14¼	14
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16	16	16	..
41⅛	37	AmHome Pr (2.40)	40	39¾	39¾	..
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10
36¼	23⅝	Am Locomotive	27¼	26	26½	26¼
95½	66	Am Loco pf	75	74	75	75
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22¾	22½	22½	22½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
35⅞	27	Am Metal	29⅜	29½	29½	29½
133	124	Am Metal 6% (8g)	129	129	129	129
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	45¼	44¼	44¾	44¼
13½	7½	Am Power&Lt	10¾	10½	10½	10¼
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	53	51¾	53	51¼
27⅞	18¾	Am Radiator	20⅜	20	20	20⅛
165	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	161	161	161	..
34	26¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27¾	26⅞	27½	27⅝
27	18	Am Seating vtc	21¼	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	29	29	29	..
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	79⅜	78½	78½	78⅝
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	27	27	28	27¼
117	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	111¼	110	111¼	111¼
36	27⅛	Am Stores (2)	29	28½	28½	29⅜
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54	54	54	53¾
141⅞	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	136	136	136	..
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	23	22⅞	23	22¾
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	162½	160½	161¾	162
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	92¾	92¾	92¾	93
104	81½	Am Tobacco pf (5)	94½	94	94	94½
8½	4¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5½	5	5⅞	5
35	20	Am Typ F pf (h)	24⅝	22½	24⅜	22⅛
25¼	19½	Am Wat W & E	21½	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	8⅝	8¼	8½	8½
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (1)	60	58½	59¾	58½
9	7⅝	Am Writ Pap (h)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	35½	34⅝	34¾	35
46	35	Anaconda Wire (½)	39	39	39	39
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	19½	19⅜	19½	19¼
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	99	97	99	97
15	10⅛	Andes Copper	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
50	37	ArcherDaniels (1f)	38⅝	38	38	38
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅛	5	5	5
125	109	Armour Ill pf (1½g)	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	72½
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	54	53¼	54	53½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
21⅝	8⅛	Artloom Corp	16	16	16	16
17¾	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
51⅛	38	Asso Oil (4e)	37	37	37	..
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	73½	72⅛	72¾	73
101	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101	100½	100½	100½
35¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	24¾	24	24⅛	24
18½	13½	Atl Gulf&W Pf	14½	14½	14½	..
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	29¾	29	29⅜	29½
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	125	125	125	125
54¼	27⅜	Auburn Auto	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	30¾
10⅛	6¾	Austin Nichols	7	6½	7	7⅛
46	34	Austin Nichols ((2)	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
7¾	4½	Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3¼	3¾	3¼
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	37½	36	37⅛	36
24½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18¾	18⅛	18¼	18⅛
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	25¼	24¼	25⅛	25
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½g)	43½	43½	43½	..
117½	112¼	Bangor & Aro pf (7)	114½	114	114	..
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.60f)	18¼	17⅞	18	17⅞
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	72¼	72⅛	72⅛	73⅞
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110½	110½	110½	..
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	89	89	89	89¼
89⅛	85½	Belg Nat Rys pf (4½)	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	28⅜	27⅞	28	28¼
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	21¼	21	21	21⅛
57¼	48	Bost & Co (2f)	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¼
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	52¼	50¾	51⅝	51⅝
19	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17⅜	17	17⅛	17⅜
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	112	112	112	112
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½)	34½	34¼	34¼	33½
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (1.20b)	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18½
63⅛	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
100½	93	Bon Ami A (4)	93	93	93	93
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½g)	40	40	40	40¼
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27½	27¾	27⅛
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	72½	72	72	72
52⅞	36⅝	Botany A pf (h)	45¼	44¼	44¾	44¼
13⅞	7½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14½	14	14⅜	14¼
64⅝	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2e)	48	47½	47¾	48⅛
69	48	Brigg & Strat (3)	54	53	53	..
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2e)	43	42¾	42¾	43
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	46¾	46½	46½	46½
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102	102	102	102
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	7¾
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	45¼	45	45	45
65⅝	54	Brown Shoe (3)	53¾	52½	52½	54
13	8¼	Brunswick Balke	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
14½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	15¼	14⅞	15¼	14¾
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15½	15⅛	15¼	15⅝
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	108	108	108	109
3⅝	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts -pf	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
31⅜	20¾	Bullard	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23½
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	10⅜
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	26½	26¼	26⅜	26¼
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	26¼	26	26¼	26
9	2½	Burlington Rts	5⅜	4¾	5⅛	..
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17	16½	16⅝	..
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
25¼	16½	Byron	18⅛	18	18	17½
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	24½	24½	24½	24⅛
		—C—				
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	32	31¾	31¾	32
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	11⅞	11⅜	11½	11½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49¼	49	49¼	..
100⅜	91	Caro C&O st (5)	100	100	100	..
9⅝	6⅞	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅛	7	7¼	7¼
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	154½	152½	153½	153½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	74½	72¾	74	72½
32¼	21⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	23½	23	23	23¼
31½	19	Celotex Co	24¼	23¾	24¼	23½
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½f)	27½	27	27	27⅜
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55	54	54⅞	54½
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	92	88	92	89
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	103¼
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3	64¾	64¼	64¾	64
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56⅝	55¼	56½	56½
..	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Mail OOrder (1½)	27	27	27	27
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
20½	12½	Chi Pneumatic Tool	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7 % (h)	4	4	4	..
30¼	23¾	Chickasaba Cot O (2)	24	23¾	24	24¼
11⅜	7	Childs Company	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7½
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	96¼	95⅜	95⅜	95⅞
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	7	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	36
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	37¼	37	37	36½
57½	53⅜	Coca Cola A (3)	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛
20½	14½	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	15⅛	14⅞	15	14¾
51⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	44⅝	44	44	44¼
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	110½	110	110	110½
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
49	24	Colo Fuel & I pf (h)	27¾	27½	27½	27
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	33	33	33	32¾
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	29⅜	28	29⅜	28½
18	16	Colo & So 2pf	26¼	24	26¼	..
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	17⅞
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	100½	99⅞	99⅞	..
45½	31½	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	33¾	33¾	33¾	32½
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	116	116	116	116
58⅞	44	Comm Credit (2½)	59⅜	58½	59	57⅜
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	111¼	111¼	111¾	111¼
44	16	Comm Inv Tr (3.60f)	81⅜	81⅛	81¼	81½
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	108⅜	107¾	107¾	108½
24⅝	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	18⅜	17¾	18	17⅞
2	1	Comwlth & So	2⅜	2¾	2¾	2¾
82	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	64	63¾	64	63
12¼	7½	Conde Nast Pub	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8
44½	34	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36¼	36	36	36
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	18	8	18	18
20	10	Conn Ry & Lt	10½	10½	10½	10¼
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	77½	77½	77½	..
4⅞	3⅛	Consol Coal-vtc	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7⅞	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅜
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (½g)	18⅜	18	18⅜	18⅜
37¾	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
108½	102	Consol Ed pf n (5)	105¼	105	105	105⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8¾	8	8¼	..
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	½	½
26¼	15¾	Container n	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16
19⅛	10⅜	Cont Baking A	14⅜	14	14⅜	14
23¾	15⅜	Cont Baking B	17	13¾	17	13¾
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	76	74⅜	76	73
15-16	15-32	Cont Can rts	29-32	13-16	27-32	..
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	74¼	72¾	73⅛	73⅝
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (¼b)	19	19	19	19
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	39	38½	39	38⅝
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	2¾
38½	29⅛	Cont Oil (1)	32½	32	32¼	32½
46	29½	Cont Steel (2)	31½	31½	31½	31
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	60	60	60	59
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	76⅞	75⅝	76¾	76½
79	4¼	Coty	5⅛	4⅜	5	4⅝
37⅜	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜
27¼	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	26¾	26	26	27
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	54⅛	53¾	54	54⅛
47⅞	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46	46	46	46
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
41	28	Crucible Steel	32	32	32	32
115	95½	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	105	105	105	105
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
18½	10⅛	Cuba Ry pf	11½	11¼	11½	10½
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11⅜	11	11	11¼
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	97	96½	96½	96
44½	37	Cudahy Packing 2½)	37½	37½	37½	37
24¼	18	Surtis Publishing	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103	103	103	103
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
21¼	11½	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¾b)	49½	49⅛	49⅛	49
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	78½	76½	78½	77⅜
26	19½	Deisel W G (.50f)	23½	23¼	23½	23¾
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	40⅞	39½	40½	40
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Denver & R G pf (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	133¾	130½	133¾	130
10	4	Detroit & Mack	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
42	38	Diamond M pf (1½f)	39¼	39¼	39¼	39
34⅜	18½	Distiller Cp Seag	25¾	25	25¾	25½
56¼	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	53⅞	53½	53¾	54
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
75⅝	50⅜	Douglas A	57½	56	56¾	56½
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	143½	141¼	143	143
133½	129	du Pont deb (4)	129K	129¾	129¾	129⅝
25	18	Durham Hos pf	21	21	21	..
		—E—				
9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	166	165½	166	165½
37	22½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33½	32¾	33	33
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36	35⅝	36	25⅞
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112	111¾	111¾	..
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	11
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14⅞
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	54¾	54	54¾	54½
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	60¾	59	60½	60
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery

Business and Industry

Exchange Head Says New Deal Puts Money Mechanism Awry

Commerce and Finance

Australia Must Expand Exports, Leaders Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Most significant statements on Australia's fiscal and financial policy were made at the recent congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce by the retiring president, Sir Robert Knox.

The outstanding note of his address was that unless there were further increases in export values action might have to be taken to prevent an excessive drain on London funds. Sir Robert emphasized that financial and political circles were becoming somewhat perturbed over the tendency toward increased importations which, if intensified, might produce a situation akin, though in a much milder degree, to that which existed in the early part of 1930.

Not Out of Danger

In his address, Sir Robert said while they were entitled to regard Australia's emergence from the economic crisis with a considerable degree of satisfaction they were not yet completely out of the wood. The major difference between the pressure on London funds which developed at the beginning of the depression and that which was now causing some perturbation was that the earlier situation was brought about by a steep decline in export values and the sudden cessation of government borrowing abroad. But the present situation arose from the progress of internal recovery which had increased the demand for all classes of goods, both locally made and imported.

Sir Robert said the futile attempt to screen Australia from the effect of the slump in world prices by building a higher tariff wall was practically the only move made during the first 18 months of the depression to counteract its effects. The weakness of that method was in the fact that something like half the Australian population was directly or indirectly dependent upon primary production, which could not be isolated from world conditions owing to its dependence upon export markets and prices.

Must Increase Exports

Australia had now reached a stage in her recovery at which, unless there were further increases in export values action might again become necessary to prevent an excessive drain on London funds. The purchasing power of the people for all kinds of goods might increase at a greater rate than their ability to pay with exports.

"One of the most serious effects of any system of rationing imports, such as that which was applied in 1930," said Sir Robert Knox, "is the false encouragement given by a purely temporary measure to local manufacturers who are led to embark upon the production of certain classes of goods that cannot be made economically in Australia. When such temporary restrictions are removed, the system is found to be wholly uneconomic and fresh problems are created.

Arbitrary restrictions induce serious repercussions in the minds of Australia's customers abroad. Those customers look upon such restrictions as a blow aimed at them for the selfish purpose of advancing the interests of Australian industries. Australia cannot afford to create abroad any impression of that kind."

U. S. Gold Stocks Hit Another High At $10,302,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks showed the addition of $54,000,000 in American stocks of gold during the week ended May 13.

The new stores shoved the total to $10,302,000,000, another new high peak—$1,565,000,000 greater than at this time last year.

As a result, member bank reserve balances rose $79,000,000, augmented by a return of $24,000,000 of money in circulation, which brought total balances to $5,611,000,000. This total was estimated by the board to be about $2,770,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

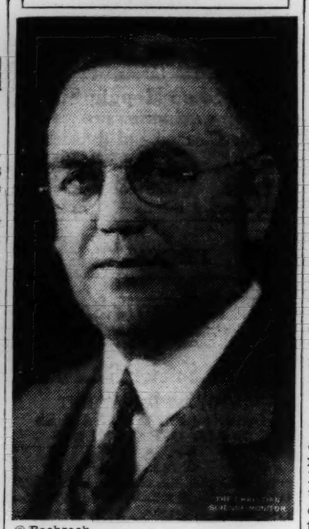
The condition statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended May 13 was $2,475,000,000, a decrease of $2,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $10,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Railroads' Income Increases Sharply

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Net railway operating income of class 1 railroads for the first three months of 1936 today was reported by the Bureau of Railway Economics, statistical unit of the American Railways Association, at $104,564,978, compared with $86,366,523 for the same period a year ago.

March net railway operating income, however, showed a drop under the month a year ago, being listed at $35,205,513 compared with $38,129,871.

Elected



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Carl M. Spencer
President of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, Newly Elected President of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks

Weeks Loss of Gold By Bank of France Totals $181,689,000

PARIS, May 14 (AP)—The statement of the Bank of France disclosed today that there was a drain of 2,739,000,000 francs in gold, about $181,689,000, in the week ended on May 8. This loss, the heaviest of the year, followed a Leftist triumph in the Chamber of Deputies election.

The gold remaining was valued at 58,029,000,000 francs, about $3,849,296,000. Unofficial restrictions on currency transactions last week curbed the leak. Gold coverage was at 62.33 per cent on May 8, against 64.85 per cent the week before. Gold in the bank's vaults has dwindled by 27 per cent within a year.

The weekly statement in detail follows, showing the changes, in francs:

Gold	*2,739,000,000
Bills discounted at home	†2,206,000,000
Sight balances abroad	†271,000,000
Bills bought abroad	*5,000,000
Advances	*30,000,000
Current accounts	*455,000,000
Circulation	*150,000,000
Loans on government collat'l	†8,000,000

*Decreased. †Increased.

With the foregoing changes, yesterday's statement of the Bank of France, which covers its actual position at the end of last week, compares as follows with reports for previous weeks, in millions of francs:

	May 14, 1936	May 7, 1936	Apr. 30, 1936	May 15, 1935
Gold	58,029	60,768	61,937	80,283
Sight bal abr'd	278	7	6	9
Bills disc'ted at home	17,225	15,019	14,569	3,949
Bills b'ght ab'd	1,115	1,120	1,122	835
Circulation	83,988	84,138	82,557	82,561

The ratio of gold reserve to note circulation and deposit liabilities is 62.33 per cent, against 64.85 a week ago, 67.03 a month ago and 80.10 a year ago. The legal minimum is 35 per cent. The high record, 80.87, was reported on Dec. 20, 1934.

The bank in seven weeks has lost 7,671,000,000 francs, or $506,200,000, from its gold reserves. The largest holdings of gold this year were 66,417,000,000 francs on Jan. 23; the present holdings are the smallest. In 1935, the bank's largest gold reserve was 82,634,669,000 francs, on April 4; the smallest 65,904,918,000, on Dec. 17. The record level was 83,359,066,000 francs, on Dec. 8, 1932.

Raw Cotton Exports Increase in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 15—April exports of raw cotton amounted to 353,000 bales valued at $22,381,000, compared with 405,000 bales valued at $25,883,000 in March and 323,000 bales valued at $21,247,000 in April, 1935, according to a report from the Department of Commerce.

Exports for the nine months, August to April, were 5,167,000 bales valued at $332,008,000, compared with 3,896,000 bales, valued at $265,710,000 in the corresponding period of 1934-35. This represented a volume increase of 1,271,000 bales, or 33 per cent, and a value increase of $66,298,000, or 25 per cent.

Exports for the nine months, August to April, by principal countries, follow:

Country	1935-36	1934-35
Japan	$34,715,000	$87,234,000
United Kingdom	72,633,000	40,778,000
Germany	43,620,000	18,162,000
France	39,609,000	22,200,000
Italy	19,996,000	27,023,000
Spain	12,002,000	14,109,000
Poland	14,471,000	11,188,000
Canada	12,705,000	12,122,000
China	2,109,000	7,422,000
Sweden	4,431,000	5,133,000
Belgium	9,597,000	4,670,000
Netherlands	3,962,000	3,324,000

Week's Auto Output Totals 117,156 Units

DETROIT, May 15 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated today a production of 117,156 units in the automobile industry this week, compared with 118,786 cars and trucks for last week, and 89,760 for the corresponding week of 1935.

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
RAYMOND D. WILLARD
NORMAN H. S. VINCENT HAROLD T. HOUSTON ETTA M. URQUHART

Gay Sees Peril in Abnormally Low Investment Interest Rates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15—Abnormally low interest rates on safe investments not only are hampering banking but are threatening to turn investors into "unknowing speculators," in the opinion of Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Gay, speaking before the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at its sixteenth annual conference at the Traymore Hotel last night, charged the New Deal influence had "thrown the national financial mechanism out of normal balance and slowed down its operation toward recovery."

Other widely known speakers at the second day's session of the association's meeting declared the railroads asked no sympathy and were holding their own and that public utilities "could put tens of thousands of men to work tomorrow" if freed from government harassment.

Recalling the old adage that "business is stimulated when borrowed capital may be had at low rates," Mr. Gay stated that this "theory cannot work out effectively in practice because, to cite Mr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., of the Chase National Bank, 'since early 1933 the mass of governmental interference with free markets and government policies creating friction and rigidities has been appalling.'" He urged that reduction of government spending would stimulate private spending, and came out strongly for ending all "pump-priming experiments," which, if finished, would end uncertainty and return confidence to business and banking circles.

"Relief from trouble and fears would restore activity, activity gives industry," he continued, "and since attainment of the final stages of recovery is dependent on broad and profitable production of desirable goods, it is difficult to understand the moves to frustrate private industry in planned expansion and other capital outlays."

F. W. Charske, of New York, the executive committee chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad, told the bankers there were no obstacles to the return of prosperity to the railroads, adding that "the only thing wrong with the railroads is what is wrong with business generally—the depression."

"As business becomes more prosperous, we will share," he said. "The railroads have weathered the depression as well as other industries and better than some."

Mr. Charske held that the passage of the rail labor bills now before Congress would have "a disastrous effect on the railroads." He stressed the belief that "the common sense of the people will prevail and these obviously unjust uneconomical measures will not be enacted."

"The six-hour day bill, train limit bill, full true bill and other measures sponsored by railroad labor would add three fourths of a billion dollars a year to operating expenses," he said.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15 (AP)—Carl M. Spencer, president of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, Mass., was elected president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at the closing sessions of its 16th annual conference today.

He succeeds Robert C. Glazier of Hartford, Conn. He is a member of the executive council and the administrative committee of the American Bankers Association.

Spencer told the assembled bankers from 18 states that small savings accounts have shown a marked gain in the past year but at the same time the gambling spirit is entirely too active.

"For a year or more we have noted a steady gain in the number of small accounts, the best barometer of savings, rather than the average of accounts or the total of deposits," he added. "However, regarded from the latter standpoint, it is impressive to observe that mutual institutions, long the corner stone of the savings structure, now hold almost $10,000,000,000 of deposits. This great sum is about one fourth of all American bank deposits and close to the high mark for mutual institutions in the 120 years of our history.

"The fact that so large a sum of small capital has been accumulated by these millions of depositors constitutes a remarkable example of well-distributed wealth.

"Also it proves beyond dou't that the mass of the American people continue to believe in storing up the fruits of their toil, for the opportunities and necessities of tomorrow. It is heartening to see that the ideal of personal independence still thrives."

Hits Rail Labor Bills

F. W. Charske
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad

The World's Business

Exchange Stabilization Loan to China—A Disguised Purchase of Silver by Mr. Morgenthau

By H. B. E.

IT IS reported from Washington that a silver-buying agreement has been reached between Mr. Morgenthau and the Chinese mission headed by Mr. K. P. Chen. The Secretary of the Treasury, with his usual reticence, has refused to divulge the contents, saying that any publicity must come from the Chinese. Without delay the Associated Press carries a report from Shanghai saying that the central feature of the agreement is a $25,000,000 loan to China in American dollars. Both reports, there is some reason to feel, are true, though the Chinese and the American Government will doubtless refuse to confirm or deny them. The loan and the deal on silver are interrelated.

Since China is a defaulter on previous loans, though not to any considerable extent, it might seem curious that the United States Treasury should fly in the face of the Johnson Act, which prohibits lending to defaulters. This loan, however, represents at bottom a purchase of silver. The United States Treasury has undertaken to put at China's disposal a dollar credit amounting to $25,000,000, in return for a deposit of 50,000,000 ounces of silver, which are to be kept in the foreign banks in Shanghai. Another $25,000,000, I understand, is at China's disposal on the same terms in case she wants it. The current price of silver is between 45 to 50 cents an ounce, so the loan is about 100 per cent covered. If China does not repay the loan, presumably, the United States Government would simply take possession of the collateral. The transaction, however, is probably intended to be simply a straight purchase of silver disguised for Chinese political purposes as a dollar credit.

The money is not to be used for the rearmament which is China's as well as other countries 'present obsession. Nor is it destined for trade purposes. It is earmarked for the maintenance of China's foreign exchange—an exchange stabilization loan. Since November the Chinese have been formally operating a "managed" exchange, having been forced off the silver standard (the other great country on such a standard) by the immense purchases of silver carried out by the Washington Treasury. At one time these purchases pushed up the price of silver from 45 to a high of 81 cents an ounce. At the same time they pushed up China's foreign exchange, thus making the retention of the silver standard intolerable to China. Since November the new "managed" exchange has been held fairly stable at around 30 cents.

A "managed" exchange requires government intervention in the exchange market. Suppose that there is an unusual supply of Chinese funds seeking transfer into foreign currency. Then the rate of exchange would fall, as would be the case with any commodity which is more in supply than demand. Now it may not be government policy to allow the exchange to fall. So the authorities would counter the pressure by buying Chinese funds with American dollars. If exchange is thought of in terms of a commodity, and the rate of exchange is thought of as the price of money in foreign currencies, then the theory of exchange "management" becomes understandable.

Before Mr. Chen came to the United States, a branch of the Bank of China was established in New York, so as to manage the rate of exchange between Chinese and American money. But China is not reputed to have much money held abroad for such a purpose. Last November it obtained American dollars by selling 50,000,000 ounces of silver to the Washington Treasury. It is doubtful whether that money is exhausted, as the rate of exchange seems to be in equilibrium, i. e., it can probably be maintained by the normal trading in Chinese funds through foreign trade. Exchange "managers," however, require ample funds for ironing out fluctuations. This is the reason for the huge exchange stabilization accounts maintained in London and Washington for the pound and the dollar respectively. With the new "loan" the Chinese "managers" now have the requisite funds, with more to come, if needed.

The political reasons which have disguised the silver purchases as a dollar credit are connected with the susceptibilities of the Chinese people about their silver. China has abandoned the silver standard. Therefore the hoards of silver that the Chinese have absorbed down the centuries are theoretically "surplus." But, whatever the government does, the Chinese will never abandon silver. They rely upon hard silver much more than upon the promises to pay contained in any government paper money. So when they see silver leaving China, they are just as worried as the French are when they see gold leaving France, even though silver has been officially demoted in China from a standard to a commodity. This was shown last November in the reactions in China to the straight American purchase of silver from the Chinese Government. In the present transaction a purchase has been veiled as a credit. The silver will not leave China, but it is as much on American soil as if it were in the United States, as the Shanghai settlement, in which the foreign banks are situated, is an international settlement, while the foreign banks are responsible to the laws of their own countries.

On Mr. Morgenthau's part the agreement shows that he is still carrying out the Silver Purchase Act "enthusiastically," as he once put it. To that extent the silver senators will be pleased. And China will be mollified for the chaos which American silver buying wrought in China when that country was on the silver standard by this evident willingness on America's part to give China every possible assistance in currency management. Perhaps this is the best way to regard the agreement—as a friendly gesture, a kind of amends to China.

So much international dislocation has been caused by the Silver Purchase Act, however, that one would have welcomed a retreat from it. It was suggested some time ago in this column that the best service to silver that could be done in these negotiations would be to *sell* silver to China instead of *buying* some more from that country. The hoards of silver in the Treasury are useless to America. Under this agreement more useless ounces are to be added to a mammoth store. With encouragement from the United States the Chinese would perhaps prefer to go back to the silver standard, rather than try to maintain a "managed" exchange. Such action on China's part would certainly be helpful to the long-run fortunes of silver. China used to be the marginal buyer of silver—the final prop for the market. As long as China remains a seller, therefore, instead of a buyer, so long will the future of silver remain uncertain.

But for America to sell, instead of buy, silver would require an amendment to the Silver Purchase Act. And, whatever Mr. Morgenthau himself might think, this would be heresy to the silver senators, and politically inexpedient in election year for the Administration to suggest.

Standard Oil, N. J. Has $641,000,000 In Current Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Current assets on Dec. 31, 1935, of $641,470,025 and current liabilities of $216,132,547 are shown today by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in its annual report. This compares with $608,939,709 and $201,744,363, respectively, at the close of 1934. Cash was increased to $160,825,348 from $133,166,645, while marketable securities, with an aggregate quoted market value of $89,500,000, were carried at $88,334,607.

A year previously marketable securities, with a market value of $97,108,000, amounted to $93,852,530.

Inventories, including crude oil and its products, other merchandise and materials and supplies, amounted to $266,264,656, as compared with $262,144,771 on Dec. 31, 1934. W. S. Farish, chairman, and W. C. Teagle, president, in their remarks, said that crude oil stocks at the end of the year were down to normal working quantities, amounting to 38,126,814 barrels, as compared to 40,216,870 a year earlier.

Gross Income

Gross operating income of the company last year amounted to $1,076,215,248, against $1,017,972,536 in 1934. The reserve for depreciation, depletion, amortization and retirement was $118,339,333, against $111,633,587. Nonoperating income increased from $18,973,269 to $26,288,795.

Undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiary companies affected by the restrictions on the payment of dividends and amounting to $5,248,708 were carried to contingent reserves.

Consolidated net profits last year were $62,863,192 after charges, taxes and reserves, equal to $2.43 a share on the 25,856,081 capital shares of $25 par value outstanding.

Stocks and bonds of corporations and other securities, which were not included in current assets, amounted to $135,445,923, against $182,428,745.

Fixed Assets

Fixed capital assets amounted to $1,019,950,833 after deducting reserves for depreciation, depletion and amortization of $1,193,904,568, against $1,045,928,816 after reserves of $1,150,147,324. Total assets were $1,894,914,482, as compared with $1,941,709,973.

Funded and long-term indebtedness was reduced during the year from $141,461,815 to $82,772,730. The reserve for foreign exchange fluctuations was reduced to $17,806,357 from $26,130,701. The reserve for annuities, insurance and miscellaneous items was $54,174,430, against $52,254,144. Surplus was $448,127,942, as compared to $449,062,205.

The company explained that in connection with the starting of the employees' thrift plan on Jan. 1, 1936, the annuity funds, which amounted to $86,474,353, were trusteed. Of these funds, $80,858,388 has been lent to the company and certain subsidiaries and the $5,615,964 remainder has been invested by the trustees.

Newsprint Output Increases 12.8 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

THE news print service bureau reports that April production of newsprint mills in the United States and Canada during April was 12.8 per cent higher than for April of 1935.

For the first four months of 1936, production in this country and Canada was 13.2 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year.

Shipments were well ahead of production during April, it was stated, and mill stocks declined.

Brokers' Loans Off $55,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers shown by weekly reporting member banks were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $993,000,000 for the week ended May 13, a decrease of $55,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $826,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Week	Previous Wk.
In New York City	$922,000,000	$978,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	71,000,000	70,000,000

Building Permits In April Top 1935 By 62.4 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Building industry during April showed a further seasonal rise, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet. The dollar value of permits issued in 215 cities in the United States was $83,966,821, compared with $78,072,223 during March and $51,717,570 in April, 1935.

There is here shown an increase of 7.5 per cent over March, or slightly more than the usual seasonal gain, while the rise over the same month of last year amounts to 62.4 per cent. The April building permit volume was the largest recorded since August, 1931, and marked the sixteenth consecutive month to show an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The group totals of building permit values for the 215 cities for April, this year and last, together with percentage changes, are shown in the following table:

Groups	April 1936	April 1935	Change Pct
New England	$4,284,430	$3,854,640	+ 11.2
Middle Atlantic	26,928,382	16,869,672	+ 59.6
South Atlantic	9,700,062	4,677,395	+ 107.4
East Central	17,707,406	8,551,564	+ 107.1
South Central	8,017,199	4,673,175	+ 71.5
West Central	3,966,440	2,713,665	+ 46.2
Mountain	1,533,880	911,443	+ 63.3
Pacific	11,829,022	9,464,016	+ 25.0
Total U. S.	$83,966,821	$51,717,570	+ 62.4
New York City	$13,592,566	$12,643,378	+ 7.5
Outside NYC	$70,374,255	$39,074,192	+ 80.1

Analyzing the April returns by geographical sections, it is found that gains and losses were equally divided in the comparison with March. Increases were recorded as follows: East Central 23.7 per cent, Middle Atlantic 21.7 per cent, South Atlantic 15.9 per cent and West Central 3.5 per cent.

Decreases were shown in the remaining groups as follows: Mountain 32.6 per cent, New England 25.7 per cent, South Central 8.6 per cent, and Pacific 6.2 per cent. Marked improvement was noted in every group in the comparison with April last year.

INVESTING *in These Times*

THIS is an age when many of the old accepted principles of economic progress are being challenged as never before.

The danger of inflation, the regulation of private enterprise, rising taxes, and enormous governmental expenditures—all are playing their part in creating today's confusion and uncertainty—*all have an important bearing on invested capital.*

People of means today are confronted with all these and other perplexing problems. Many have learned by experience that even under normal conditions it is no simple matter to invest money successfully. Certainly today it is not easy to invest money *safely* and *productively.*

Investment is far from being an exact science. Every one who has money to invest should realize this. Yet even in these times it is possible to obtain a degree of success in this exacting field—impossible for an untrained individual to accomplish acting alone—by turning over all investment cares to an experienced and well-equipped organization devoting its entire time to the investment of funds and the management of property.

The choice of the organization itself is a matter of utmost importance to the owner of property. For the degree of management success that results will depend upon the character, ability and experience of the organization he selects.

★ ★ ★

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A booklet, "WILLS AND TRUSTS," *explains* OLD COLONY'S *methods of handling property as Agent, Trustee and Executor. A copy will be sent to you promptly upon request.*

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Librarians Propose Simpler English Books for Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 14—A proposal to have readable books in English edited in simple language for convenience of the foreign-born was laid before the American Library Association here by Edla M. Laurson of the Detroit Public Library.

To the library especially belongs the problem of wider book circulation among those most needing their information, Miss Laurson told the round table on work with the foreign-born.

"It is a larger problem than was formerly realized," she said. "Recent surveys show how very limited is the reading knowledge of the average adult.

Limit to Reading Knowledge

"One sixth have ability to read the equivalent of texts for the fourth grade, or under.

"One third cannot read understandingly material of greater difficulty than reading texts of the fourth grade, some sixth grade and a few third grade books.

"One half are able to read books of average difficulty. This equals most reading texts for sixth-grade and some texts for junior high school.

"One sixth of the population studied is presumably able to read general material."

There are certain other conditions which might lead a person of low skill to read a book of greater difficulty, Miss Lawson continued. Some sentimental interest in a certain novel might cause this. In general, these statements seem to be accepted as correct. (The above figures are taken from "What Makes a Book Readable," by Gray and Leary.)

Have Native Ability

"Those who have made these surveys realize that in many cases these adults have good judgment, are observant, and are altogether good citizens. A lack of educational opportunities in youth has simply never been corrected.

"It is probable that if surveys were made of the ability of the foreign-born adult to read English books, one would find practically the same results as for the adults in the survey.

"There are some complete illiterates who are learning to read a little English, but most of them are cultured—able to read well in their own language. They need especially the good literature in simplified form., since almost the only material accessible for people with little skill in reading English is found in the wood pulp magazines. One is horrified to think that the foreigner's idea of American literature comes from this first sample.

Many Wish More Reading

"Foreign readers may still satisfy some of their mental hunger with books in their own language. There is real demand for the newest English books to be translated into their language. Certain types of books are wanted by certain adults. The worker wants books to help him become more efficient in his work. This is one of the most important parts of this type of service. The man's livelihood may depend upon his ability to read and converse in good English."

The educated foreigner wishes to keep up with the news of the world, and wishes to learn something of the literature of this new land, Miss Lawson said.

There is also demand for recreational reading, and with increasing leisure this demand will grow. However, the genuine reader, as someone called him, will soon develop sufficient skill for the more difficult books. Acquired skill in one language would probably help the person in the acquisition of a similar skill in another langauge.

Many Who Speak Cannot Read

"The foreign-born woman sometimes fails to learn to read or speak English, or she may speak it but not read it. Some of them are kept at home by family duties. How much some books in simple English might help them. The equivalent to what the woman's magazines are to the average English reading housewife should be supplied to the foreign woman. The sophisticated foreign reader would find the wood-pulp material and the average girl's story equally distasteful. She has nothing to bridge the gap between the beginner's text and the worthwhile literature and they are poles apart."

Stories in the newspaper in a town of 10,000 population or less may furnish a chart for the library's functions in the community, according to Roland A. Mulhauser, librarian of the Tompkins County Library, Ithaca, New York, speaking before a small libraries round table yesterday afternoon to librarians in towns of less than 10,000 population.

Clues From Newspapers

As guideposts to the library's opportunity for community service, Mr. Mulhauser recommended "newspaper clues" provided in the clippings from one week's issues of a small-town newspaper. With sample clippings mounted on posters to illustrate his talk, Mr. Mulhauser divided his "clues" into six divisions. "What will happen" grouped together news of coming events such as unusual radio programs, theater announcements, lecture, forum, debate and concert notices. In preparation for them Mr. Mulhauser recommended special book displays, book lists of supplementary reading, and publicity through various forms of announcements and exhibits.

News stories on a coming election, the African situation, planned economy or other current events, he declared, create an opportunity to call attention to "background books." Sermons and club activities as reported in the newspaper suggest various forms of library co-operation, Mr. Mulhauser said. Even the small items of "personal mention" may suggest library services to citizens of an individualized but particularly helpful sort, according to the speaker.

Hazel B. Warren of the Indiana State Library presided at the meeting and the other speakers were Mildred W. Sandoe, State Library, Columbus, Ohio, and Margaret K. Gilbert, State Library Commission, Raleigh, N. C.

"Any book, no matter how specialized or out of the way, for any serious reader anywhere in the British Isles" sums up the co-operative plan of British libraries which has resulted in almost 100 per cent library service coverage in the British Isles, according to Lionel R. McColvin, honorary secretary of the (British) Library Association, who addressed a general session of the conference.

"When we come to the needs of the advanced student, research worker and specialist," said Mr. McColvin, in explaining the British plan, "even the largest libraries have much to give one another. The second function of co-operation is to place at the disposal of the student the whole resources of the country—not merely those of one library system. Thirdly, borrowing facilities would free money for the purchase of other material. Moreover, the wise librarian, hesitating whether he is justified in purchasing material of very limited use, may be influenced by the consideration that its use is no longer limited to his own public.

"The corner stone of co-operation in Great Britain," Mr. McColvin explained further, "is the National Central Library in London. Founded originally some 20 years ago as the Central Library for Students, primarily in order to provide books for adult education classes, it gradually increased its scope and in 1930 was reconstituted on its present basis."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 245 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New Haven-Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:05 a. m., W1XBS, 1530kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 2.30 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.
Portland—Week days except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.
Presque Isle—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 1:45 p. m.; week days, except Thursdays, 5 p. m.; WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (Shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., W1XAL (Shortwave), 11.79mc.
Needham—Week days, 12 noon and 6 p. m.; WORL, 920kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Week days, 12:15 and 6:15 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Week days, 10:05 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m.; WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m.; week days, except Thursdays, 5 p. m.; W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Peace Endowment Opens in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 15—Establishment by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of an office in London to serve as a center of the endowment's work in Great Britain, was announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of the organization, here yesterday. Dr. Butler said the London office would be in addition to the European headquarters in Paris and its contacts in Berlin, Vienna, Buenos Aires, Sydney and Tokyo.

The London office will be in the Abbey House, in Victoria Street, and will be under the direction of Hubert J. Howard, son of Lord Howard of Penrith, formerly British Ambassador in Washington.

The advisory council of the London office will be composed of Alan Anderson, Prof. Ernest Barker, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, William P. Crozier, Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton, Sir Frank Heath, Francis W. Hirst, Lord Howard of Penrith, Prof. Harold Temperley, Prof. Gilbert Murray, J. Alfred Spender and Mrs. Neville Lawrence, formerly Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, honorary secretary.

Professor Murray and Mr. Spender also are members of the Comité du Centre Européen.

Dr. Butler said the work of the endowment in Great Britain would be along the same lines followed by the organization in the United States, "the object being to build up a steadily increasing knowledge of international problems and international relationships, economic, financial and intellectual."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Georgic	May 16	Southampton	May 24	May 15, 8:00 pm	May 16, 7:30 am
Europa	May 19	Cherbourg	May 25	May 19, 1:00 pm	May 19, 7:00 pm
Manhattan	May 20	Plymouth	May 26	May 19, 8:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	May 23	May 18, 4:00 pm	May 18, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	May 24	May 19, 4:00 pm	May 19, 7:30 pm

General Classified

GENEALOGY

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MISCELLANEOUS

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PHOTOGRAPHY

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N. Y. C., 611 West 114th St.—Attractive, cool, single, double, church, Columbia, transients; refined. Telephone mornings or 6-8 p. m. $5.00-$9.00. University 4-8891. HUND.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors nationally known guaranteed pure silk, full fashioned, first quality hosiery; experience unnecessary; we show you how; liberal commissions; 6 special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York City

Thousands of Acres Are Added to Parks

(Continued from Page 1)

North Dakota, comprise 433,352 acres, purchased with federal funds for $4,807,872, or a little more than $11 an acre.

For instance, in St. Louis the Pere Marquette tract of more than 3000 acres has been established for the use of citizens. Oak Mountain recreational area serves the manufacturing city of Birmingham, Ala., and surrounding communities. It has 11,000 acres. An 18,000-acre tract known as St. Croix, is set aside in Minnesota. Lake Guernsey has almost 2000 acres and is near Cheyenne, Wyo. Montgomery Bell, near Nashville, and Shelby Forest, near Memphis, serve Tennessee. Bear Brook, an area of 6000 acres, is between Concord and Manchester, N. H. There are others in Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois and South Dakota.

But they are only a start. The big program which is being discussed involves a planned co-operation between the federal, state and local governments.

At a meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission in Washington last month, it was authorized that 83,000 acres of land in the South unsuitable to agriculture use be purchased at a cost of $300,000. Acquisitions were authorized in 10 southern states and also in Puerto Rico, where the Caribbean National Forest is located. Land to be purchased in the various states is as follows:

Arkansas—Nineteen thousand acres of land, at an approximate cost of $51,000, will be purchased for addition to the Ouachita National Forest, and 3800 acres for the Ozark Forest.

Florida—A total of 4763 acres of land will be purchased for addition to the Choctawhatchee National Forest; 8980 acres will be added to the Oca National Forest and 830 acres for the Osceola Forest.

Georgia—A total of 4038 acres will be added to the Cherokee National Forest and 23 acres to the Nantahala Forest.

Louisiana—A total of 2228 acres will be added to the Kisatchie National Forest.

Mississippi — Purchase of 3400 acres of land will be made for addition to the Holly Springs and Homochitto units of the DeSoto National Forest.

North Carolina—Land purchases for three national forests in North Carolina will be made as follows: 7771 acres for the Sumter National Forest; 1338 acres, Nantahala National Forest; and 2268 for Pisgah National Forest.

Oklahoma — For addition to the Ouachita National Forest, 2850 acres will be purchased.

Puerto Rico — Land purchases amounting to 741 acres will be made for the Caribbean National Forest.

South Carolina — A total of 13,162 acres will be purchased for the Sumter National Forest; 635 acres will also be added to the Nantahala National Forest.

Tennessee — Purchases of 3157 acres will be made for the Unaka National Forest.

Texas — Land purchases of 3480 acres will be made for the Houston National Forest.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Thusday, May 21, 5:45 p. m.; thereafter first and third Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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NEWTON CENTER, Mass. Lower apartment, 4 rooms, large screened piazza, $50 with electric refrigerator and oil heat. 65 Clark Street. Phone 1358.

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NEW YORK CITY, 502 W. 113 (Columbia). Cool immaculate apartments to share, lady, couple; church, elev 2-7 p. m. Univ. 4-8682.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Christian Scientist will share $30 per month apartment of five rooms. Tel. evenings Crystal 1983-W.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS., 157 Beacon St.—Beautiful two room apartment, kitchenette and bath. Private home. Ken. 1756.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—7 rooms, 4 bedrooms; semidetached house; 2 or 3 summer months; select, quiet neighborhood; park opposite. (Flatbush) Navarre 8-6030.

N. Y. C., East 62nd—Private house, quiet, excellent neighborhood; 6 rooms, 2 baths, antiques, roof, Frigidaire; $150; references exchanged; also two large, cool rooms, bath, shower, kitchenette, garden, $80. Regent 4-4306.

N. Y. C., 225 East 79th (Apt. 8-E) — Furnished apartment. One room, bath, kitchenette. Light, airy. $55.00 a month for summer.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

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WANTED—Furniture repairman and refinisher for good upholstery shop. W. F. CHAPMAN, 85 Palmer Ave., Falmouth, Mass. Tel. 475-R.

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DEVonshire 6833

PACKING — MOVING
O. W. DUNN CO.
STORING — SHIPPING
LOCAL and DISTANCE MOVING
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

Just Call
LIBerty 9583
FOR SAFE FUR STORAGE
Expert Remodeling and Repairing
WINTHROP FURS, INC.
250 Devonshire Street C. H. Anderson

BOSTON—Dorchester

New Eng. Awning Co.
30 Years' Experience
Residential Work a Specialty
Awnings taken down, stored and put up. Reasonable prices.
ARISTOCRAT VENETIAN BLINDS
203 WASH. ST. DORCHESTER Tel. GENeva 2120

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats, Gowns — Aprons, Towels
Federal National Linen Service Co.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

FUR STORAGE
100% INSURANCE
Repairing, Cleaning, Relining
Canton Furriers
165 TREMONT STREET LIB. 2724
We Call and Deliver

BOSTON—West Roxbury

GUARANTEED SERVICE
Quality ALL CARS *Satisfaction*
SHERRY & MACKINNON, Inc.
1710 Centre St.
Dodge Cars and Trucks — West Roxbury Tel. Parkway 5800 — Plymouth Cars
Everybody Wants to save Motoring Dollars
SAVE six 55-Gallon Barrels of gas a year with a NEW DODGE or PLYMOUTH

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Refining Co.
BRAINTREE, MASS

Leo Shoe Repair Shop
348 WASHINGTON STREET
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
First Class Material and Workmanship in All Lines of Shoe Repair
Service with a smile. Prices right.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
MAY SALES.....
STORE-WIDE EVENT
featuring SPECIAL VALUES in ALL DEPARTMENTS
FARR'S
"The Store That Buys Direct From the Mills"
WOOLENS—SILKS—WASH GOODS—LINENS — LININGS — TAPESTRIES — CURTAINS — DRAPERIES—HOSIERY—WASH DRESSES
Mail Orders Filled
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking for Sale Here
MARY C. CHANDLER
38 WEST ELM STREET

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

The Shop of Personal Attention
MRS. WICKEN
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor
1372 BEACON STREET
(Coolidge Corner) TEL. ASP 9025

Call ASPINWALL 5874-5 *for*
MOTH PROTECTION
Steuben Mothproofing Service
251 Harvard Street Brookline
All foods from carefully chosen consignors.

Women's Exchange
Real Home-Baked Rolls
White—Oatmeal—Graham—Squash
20c to 30c per doz.
1345 Beacon St. Asp. 2388
44 Langley Rd. Cen. New. 5074

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the services you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained; 9 Leslie Rd., Belmont. Bel. 0907-M. 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

PILATO'S
Hat Cleaning
Shoe Repairing
Dyers and Cleansers
Kirkland 2630
1669 MASS. AVE 1003 MASS. AVE.

Free Delivery — Patapar — Phone Kir. 9300
R&R Chic

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk. Cream. Eggs.

W. E. PUTNEY
COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
574 MAIN ST., FITCHBURG
TEL. 733

The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Hats that are different
at
SPILLANE'S
All headsizes. $1.98 up
550 Main Street

Shampoo and Finger Wave—$1.00
Facial—$1.00
Permanent Wave—$5 up
Only the best products are used
Mrs. L. W. GORMAN
17 PRICHARD STREET Tel. 2820

Complete Line of New Cars
PACKARD
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
High Grade Used Cars
A. J. TONER, INC.
106 Lunenburg St. Tel. 2951

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1385 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

LET US HELP YOU
with your Spring Cleaning—Curtains, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts and Pillows a Specialty
Individual Family Laundry
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

THE STATIONERY SHOP
TYPEWRITERS
SOLD RENTED REPAIRED
Office Supplies
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

HINGHAM

For Prompt and Expert Service
Call
TOM CONNELL
TAILOR
"THE OLD RELIABLE"
CLEANSING PRESSING REPAIRING DYEING
South St. *FREE DELIVERY* HING. 0854

DRISCOLL RADIO SHOP
SOUTH STREET HING. 0018
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
To Make Summer Work Lighter
KELVINATOR FRIGIDAIRE
WESTINGHOUSE
Budget plan if desired

HOLYOKE

Natural Bridge Shoes
complete the smart costume. Let us show you the new Spring styles in Natural Bridge Shoes.
$5.00
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

OUR SPRING STOCK
is now complete
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
KNOX VAGABOND HATS
ARROW SHIRTS and NECKWEAR
We welcome your inspection.
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK

D. M. Foley Market Co.
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
332 Appleton Street
S. S. Pierce Associate Store

LAWRENCE

Jacket Suits
in Smart Lorraine Flannel
They fit perfectly because they're lined. Handsewn buttonholes.
$10.95
SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Choice Selection of
FLOWERS and PLANTS
for Memorial Day
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
METHUEN, MASS. TEL. 23310
Member F. T. D.

Philco All Wave Radios
Columbia Bicycles
ROBERT MEIER
56 Berkeley Street Tel. 22720

Condition Your Car for the Summer Months
If it's lubrication, this is the place to bring your car.
ALEMITE SPECIALISTS
Methuen Service Station, Inc.
20021 BROADWAY at BROWN ST. 9629

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

GOOD FURNITURE
Since 1878
Custom Grade 2-Piece Living Room Suites
from $89.50
E. C. STIEGLER & Co.
FURNITURE
170-180 Common Street

LEXINGTON

BOOKS
That America Is Reading
are for rent at
THE BOOK SHELF
1837 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
"New Books Every Week"

Blake's
ICE CREAM LUNCHEON CANDY
Ice Cream Delivered for Your House Parties
New Location, Hunt Bldg., 1781 Mass. Av.
WM. C. LAPPEN

READY'S
It's Time to Change
STRAW HATS—
SPORT SHIRTS—
SPORT SHOES—
FLANNEL TROUSERS—
Men's—Boys'

LOWELL

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE
Regular $10 Coats and Suits - $7
Saving of $3 each.
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Basement

Tel. Lowell 4929 — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — Tel. Lawrence 25126
Poole Engineering Co.
Oil Burning Equipment
181 East Merrimack Street
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
TEL. 135 TEL. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET Tel. Bre. 3737
Famous PEPPERELL "Red Label" SHEETS
Size 63 x 99
Regular at $1.00 78c each
72x99 Reg. $1.05.....ea. 88c
81x99 Reg. $1.10.....ea. 95c
28c Pillow Cases, 42x38½ 4 for 88c
Ready for the First Saturday
ROGERS MAY SALE
An event of importance to YOU—to your CHILDREN—to your HUSBAND and to your HOME!
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. — Breakers 3400
Get the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry
Cleansing Laundering
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

PACKARD PONTIAC
Sales and Service
Kelvinator Refrigerators
Malden Center Garage
Incorporated
466-470 Main St. Tel. Mal. 4706

Memorial Day FLOWERS
E. D. Kaulbach & Son
FLORISTS
GEO. H. PIKE, Prop.
160 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0500

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

CROSLEY SHELVADOR
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
RUDERMAN'S
MALDEN 42 Ferry St. MELROSE 544 Main St. MEDFORD 18 Main St.

MARLBORO

BOND'S MARKET
Quality Meats and Poultry
Foreign and Domestic Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Bread and Pastry from Our Own Bakery

BABCOCK'S MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Choice Meats, Fish, Fruit, Vegetables,
Monarch Brand Products
Cor. Main and E. Main Street Tel. 152

MEDFORD

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

George J. Duncan
FLOWERS
for All Occasions
503 High St, W. Medford Tel. Arl. 0783
Successor to West Medford Flower Shop

MELROSE

STEARNS & HILL
INC.
505 MAIN STREET
Toilet Goods—Candy—Soda
Kodaks and Camera Supplies
Developing and Printing

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLASS
ENNA JETTICK—KALI-STEN-IKS
535 Main Street Tel 2613-W

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Sq. Meat Shop
LOWEST PRICES ON
HATCHET Brand
Canned Goods
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
LUBRICATION OUR SPECIALTY
Next to Wyoming Depot Mel. 2052

CLEERCOAL
DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Tremont St. Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

Oliver E. Hawes Co.
FINE GROCERIES
Vegetables, Meats, Fruits of the Best Quality
Delivery Service
415 FRANKLIN STREET
Phones 3400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

Fuel and Furnace Heating Oil
CONTRACTS
Now Available
at Season's Lowest Prices
Whetton's Oil Company
904-906 Great Plain Avenue
Tel. Need. 0967-0380

SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced From Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
J. P. Kinsman
61 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 1134

ROBERT MACBURNIE
837 HIGHLAND AVE.
Exide and U. S. L. Batteries
Hood Tires, Lubrx Oils
AMOCO
Needham Hgts.—Need. 1236

SUBURBAN RADIO & HARDWARE CO., Inc.
THOMAS A. SALOMEY
Agents for
General Electric
Refrigerators, Ranges and Washers
GREAT PLAIN AVE. Tel. Need. 0820

NEW BEDFORD

Dillingham-Dykeman
INCORPORATED
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Spring and Seventh Streets
Tel. 514-W

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
Telephone 5549

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

NEWBURYPORT

PACKARD
NASH — LAFAYETTE
Sales and Service
HOYT MOTOR SALES
"Near the Throughway"
Tel. 1882-W 9-11 Titcomb St.

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Rollator Refrigerators are now guaranteed for 10 years. Buy for Quality, Service, Satisfaction.
Low Price and Easy Terms
HOYT MOTOR SALES
9-11 TITCOMB STREET Tel. 1882-W

L. L. PEAVY CO., Inc.
35 MARKET SQ. 36 MARKET ST.
NEWBURYPORT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Hardware - Sporting Goods
Electrical Supplies and
Pipe and Fittings

Groceries
Meats Provisions
D. ALBERT WELLS
6 MARLBORO STREET
Market at Plum Island opens May 29th

PHILBRICK BROS.
At Your Service
SOCONY — TYDOL
AEROTYPE ESSO
Near the throughway
Market and Merrimac Streets

White Shoes
Men's — Women's
Youths'—Children's
Thurlows Family Shoe Store
11 State Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
REFRIGERATORS
WASHERS and IRONERS
Await Your Selection
Premier Furniture Co.
72 State St. Cor. High and Market Sts.
NEWBURYPORT AMESBURY

"PAGE" *The Insurance Man*
Every Kind of INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
RESIDENTIAL and INDUSTRIAL
PLANTS and SPACE
21 Pleasant Street Tel. 1686-W

NEWTON

NORGE
PLUS VALUE IN HOME APPLIANCES
Rollator Refrigerators, Concentrator Gas Ranges, Autobuilt Washers—Ironers, Whirlator Oil Burners
Brown Radio & Appliance Corporation
380 Centre Street New. No. 4860

MEREDITH BEAUTY STUDIO
Complete Beauty Service
EUGENE PERMANENTS
392 Centre St. N. N. 1829

NEWTON CENTER

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

LOUISE TURNER
71-73 Union Street
Wedding Presents
China, Glass, Lamps, Mirrors
Wooden Ware
Painted Tin Ware
GRADUATION GIFTS
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

NEWTON—West Newton

W. E. TOMLINSON
1421 Washington Street
Wes. New. 0169
"The Hardware Store by the Bridge"
GARDEN SUPPLIES
FERTILIZERS
Keys and Locks Repaired

NEWTONVILLE

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

Albert's
Beauty Salon
Introduces the New
ONE-MINUTE PERMANENT
312 WALNUT ST. NEW. NO. 7630

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
12 Years of Proved Reliability in Newton
Wedding Canopies—Aisle Carpets
Window Shades—Venetian Blinds
Metal Weather Stripping
Screens—Window Caulking
Phone NEWton North 4853
861-865 WASHINGTON STREET

Permanents
Styled Individually
from $6 to $10
Featuring the
GABRIELEEN
at $8.50
A soft, lustrous wave, especially good for gray hair. Free consultation.
PERSONALITY BOB SHOP
458 Newtonville Ave., Masonic Bldg.
New. No. 4353

★
STAR MARKET CO.
304 Walnut St. Newton North 8280
Newtonville
Big May Festival
Next Week
Watch for it—a good opportunity to stock up on canned foods for the summer
Charge accounts solicited.
Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments.

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2500

NONANTUM COAL CO.
327 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
TEL. MIDDLESEX 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

ALFRED E. FULLER INSURANCE
In All Its Forms
Oldest Insurance Agency in Newton
46 AUSTIN ST. New. No. 7304

NORWOOD

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A.
Whittemore's SONS INC
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

NORWOOD

WE RECOMMEND
GM FRIGIDAIRE MADE ONLY BY GENERAL MOTORS
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
45 Years in Business.
720 Washington St. Norwood 1132

–the alice shop–
olde ivy pattern
- Goblets...$3.75 ½ doz.
- Sherbets.. 3.60 ½ doz.
- Sugar and Cream Sets $2.00

711 Washington St.

PITTSFIELD

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Polly Ann Cookies
2 dozen 25c
QUALITY BREAD
289 North St. Tel. 2-3083

FRANKLIN BEAUTY SHOPPE
All branches of Beauty Culture
Featuring
Frederics One Minute Permanent Wave
Agricultural Bank Bldg. Phone 2-0131

QUALITY PICTURES
and
PICTURE FRAMING
E. J. CURTIS, INC.
397 North Street

Cottons are in bloom at Holdens!
Pittsfield Headquarters for
Queen Make
Fashion's Favorite Dresses
$1.95 and up
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Firestone
Auto Supply & Service Store
Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Auto Supplies, Brakes Adjusted.
Washing—Lubrication
180 SOUTH ST. Tels. 8201—8202

THE OPEN BOOK
Freedom, Farewell! by Phyllis Bentley
Monogram, by G. B. Stern
The Rolling Years, by Agnes S. Turnbull
South Riding, by Winifred Holtby
The Fool Hath Said, by Beverly Nichols
Also to be had in our Circulating Library at 2c a day.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

All wool
Kenwood Summerweights
$4.98
Airily woven and napless for warm weather sleeping comfort. All wool for protection against sudden changes in temperature.
Mail Orders Filled
The Wallace Co

Dodge and Plymouth
Sales and Service
Dependable Used Cars
SHAPIRO MOTORS
SEE MR. FOSTER, Mgr.
631 North Street Dial 8255

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
DELICIA ICE CREAM
Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

ALL MAKES of Cars and Trucks REPAIRED
TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BADGER BROS. GARAGE
570 Adams Street President 2704
Authorized Agents Trico Windshield Wipers

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

"Let George Do It"
RITCHIE'S
AUTO REPAIR SERVICE
55 CANAL STREET
"Now is the time to change from winter to summer oils and grease."
Phone: GRAnite 2964
General Repairing on all makes of cars.
Body, Fender and Radiator Shop
Official Brake and Light Station
Tire, Battery and Radio Service

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1516 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave. Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

NO MATTER
What laundry you employ for your regular wash you will find when it comes to
CURTAINS
the Old Colony has more to offer you.
Old Colony Laundry Pres. 5000

Wollaston Beach Service Station
Corner Webster St., Atlantic, Mass.
FRED F. POWERS, Prop.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Mobilubrication
Quick, Efficient Service - Gra 7650

Furniture at Retail
Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less—Deliveries Everywhere.
ROBERT H. STEARNS
FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVENUE, WOLLASTON

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1590 HANCOCK ST. Granite 4240

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

We Offer
Price Protection Contracts on
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Spring Prices
ON
'blue coal' Cleercoal
Franklin Coal
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock Street Pres. 0047

SALE
of
PROGRESS
Starts Saturday, May 16
REMICK'S

READING

HOOK *and* COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

CHOICE FLOWERS
FRESH FROM OUR GREENHOUSES
A Complete Flower Service
Phone READING 1600
The Reading Greenhouses
INCORPORATED
143 South Main St., Reading, Mass.

CHARLES L. THORNDIKE
Cor. Main and Woburn Street
SHOES
Men's Furnishings
LAMSON & HUBBARD HATS
STRAW HATS Are In

SALEM

AMELIA'S
HAIRDRESSING SALON
offers a HOLIDAY SPECIAL: Frederics Vita-Tonic and all good standard methods of Permanent Waving at $5.00 including the famous machineless-no-electricity wave. The Beauty Shop of distinction at moderate prices.
Open evenings by appointment.
1 Central St., Cor. Essex St. Tel. 4879

GOOD SHOES at Low Prices
Men's $3 up, Ladies' $2 up
Children's $1.50 up
Wear SELBY'S or GROVER'S Women's Shoes for true comfort. TRIPLETOE HOSE.
LOUIS H. HARRIS
24 CENTRAL STREET

SOMERVILLE

Parke Snow INC
Somerville's Department Store
DAVIS SQUARE, SOMERVILLE

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
32 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Speed with Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE, Som. 2337-M

S. POSSICK
UPHOLSTERING COMPANY
Fine Workmanship at Moderate Prices
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Mattresses Made Over. One Day Service.
227 ELM ST., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

BROADWAY CREAMERY
S. R. DUNLAP, Mgr.
High Grade
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
Choice Groceries, Bakery Products, Milk, Cream
Orders Delivered
79A Broadway (Theatre Block)
Tel. Connection

Davis Square Wall Paper & Paint Supply Co.
Wall Paper and Painters' Supplies
410-412 Highland Ave., Davis Square
I. Dadkin, *Prop.* Somerset 2636-7

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817, 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

RUGS
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield
Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 3-3113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

FREDERICK K. WALTERS
Merchant Tailor
Fine American and British Woolens
1215 Main Street Tel. 4-2417

Fan-Davies
Bookstore Bldg. Phone 4-5177
Wishes to introduce
MR. DOUGLAS
Formerly of Fifth Avenue New York
Individual Hair Stylist
Zotos Permanent Waves
Ogilvie Sisters Method Hair Culture

CLEAN WINDOWS
Have your windows cleaned by
AMERICAN WINDOW CLEANING COMPANY
1634 MAIN STREET Tel. 3-2146

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS
Maintenance and Care of Home Grounds
THOMAS P. RYLAND Co.
65 James Street Tel. 4-7943

TAUNTON

QUALITY FURNITURE
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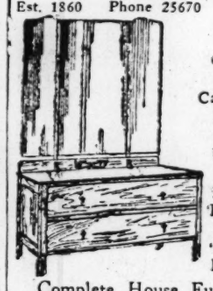

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

ALL thy virtue dictates, dare to do. —MASON

Daily Features

THE end of life is to be like unto God. —SOCRATES

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

The True Story of Micky

MICKY was a pet deer who was found as a little fawn by a kindly miner who befriended the young animal and became very much attached to him. At night, Micky was taken into the miner's shack and there he had a bed of his own where he curled up to sleep.

He took little jaunts into the woods as he got older but always returned to his new home, scratching furiously at the door until he was admitted.

The summer passed and the hunting season approached. Micky's master became uneasy as to what might happen to his pet, so he was taken away and kept in an enclosure for the hunting season and the rest of the winter.

That was one of Micky's most difficult experiences, that ride in the rumble seat of his master's car. It required much patience and coaxing before he was persuaded to settle down in the automobile, and the ride was a nightmare to him.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Micky Did Not Know He should Have Knocked

Next spring the same experience had to be gone through when his master brought him back to the shack in the glen. But once there Micky was happy once more. He wandered farther and farther away from home until it was decided that he should wear a bell so that everyone would know that he was a tame deer.

The orchards were some 10 miles from Micky's home, but of course that was no distance for a nimble little deer, who now had some nice horns to show.

Being unafraid of human beings he did not mind walking into the garden patch and helping himself to young cabbage plants, even though it meant that the owner of the patch would have to replant. As the green peas came up he liked them, too, and Micky became very much of a nuisance as he made himself at home in the gardens.

He became a familiar figure during the summer, but when his visits were marked by rows of corn eaten off and gardens destroyed Micky was not very popular. Complaints began to be made to Micky's master who had no way of keeping the young deer in proper bounds.

One summer day a little girl was helping her mother in the kitchen and getting ready to wash some lettuce which lay on the kitchen table. What was her astonishment and delight when she saw the head of a young deer in the open doorway, and then Micky advanced and started to help himself to the lettuce.

Having been used to entering a door all his life he did not know that even little tame deer were supposed to wait for an invitation before entering people's houses. The little girl was charmed with Micky, and taking him by the collar, which had the bell upon it, led him away to a near-by flume where he politely drank his fill.

Cherry time came, and Micky found a new fancy, the ripe cherries were much to his liking, and the cherry pickers enjoyed throwing him ripe cherries for the fun of watching him eat them.

Then Micky disappeared. A week went by and a month, and now a year has gone and there has been no word of Micky.

His owner likes to think that perhaps Micky is exploring in other parts, that perhaps he has gone back into the deep woods which he finds so attractive that civilization has lost its appeal.

But yet he finds himself listening for the familiar scratch on the door, hoping that once again Micky will come bounding in and curl up on his own bed to sleep.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Mysterious, Incomparable, Interesting: Cryptograms.
2. Enumeration.
3. Mar, Ram, Arm.
4. 8 pounds.
5. Because he is a Dictator (Dick Tater).

A Flying Vacation

23

Bridge and Frogs

ON MY other trips through New Orleans, both by train and car, it had been necessary for me to ferry across the Father of Waters. Last spring I saw the huge bridge which was then beginning to reach sleek steel fingers from opposite banks; and this spring it was my pleasure to drive over this masterpiece of the construction art. And after you have had to stop and pay all sorts of oppressive tolls, what a treat it is to go sky-roaring over the Mississippi without so much as a stop to be questioned about whether you are transporting any corn borers or orange blight!

The graceful skyscraper bridge is 78 feet wide, and accommodates two railroad tracks, two 18-foot concrete roads and two sidewalks; and the floor of the bridge is 135 feet above the water. Consider, too, that the river at this point is more than 80 feet deep—and the main piers are sunk 90 feet below the bed of the river! At one point, it is 409 feet from the top of the bridge to the bottom of the lowest construction.

The bridge, which cost $13,000,000, is of the cantilever type, and was completed in less than two years. Counting both approaches, your speedometer will show that you car has traveled about a mile and nine tenths; the railroad approaches, however, are more gradual—accounting for a total of 4.4 miles. It is unquestionably the finest of the 29 spans across the Big Muddy. And Huey Long must be given his share of the credit.

On the way back, I asked my friend to let me stop and have a look at Albert Broel's frog farm. Now I had seen frogs, and I had read about *frogs*, but these were FROGS!

I'll leave it to you: Isn't a frog weighing four pounds a FROG?

While we were there, a 2½-pounder leaped a four-foot fence, and bounded off to see the world.

As I walked among the pools, there would be an occasional warning *honk*—then some excited rapid-fire *barks*, not unlike a terrier's. Then there would be a wholesale *ker-plunking* into the water—like a barrage of hundreds of rocks being tossed in.

Incidentally, the frog business must be good. The elegant offices bristling with ultra-modern equipment and nine stenographers, testify to that. And why not? A pair of good frogs will account for upward of 20,000 eggs a year, Mr. Broel says; and under proper conditions, there should be a 90 per cent hatch! Aside from the 200,000 frogs—count 'em—Mr. Broel sells to biological laboratories each year, and other countless thousands elsewhere, he has established an up-and-coming frog cannery. Evidently, the country's taste for frog legs hasn't diminished.

When questioned about how he had weathered the so-called depression, Mr. Broel replied in two meaningful words: "The what?"

And Mr. Broel hears perfectly.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

What They Say

War's Imprint

"There is no wise man living today who, having learned what war means, does not pray that war may never come again in his life." —*King Edward VIII.*

Acquiring Knowledge

"Opportunities for acquiring knowledge should be in proportion to one's curiosity for learning." —*Phelps Phelps.*

War

"War is never democratic, it is autocratic."—*G. E. Raignel.*

'Getting at the Spring Plowing'

Monitor Camera Club, From Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark.

A Three-Horse Hitch Makes for Easier Furrows

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Cobweb Party

LENGTHS of string, one for each guest, are stretched from room to room—upstairs and downstairs, under davenports, over moldings, through closets and cupboards. Strings cross and re-cross each other in true cobweb fashion. At the end of each string, securely fastened, is a package containing an amusing gift.

There should be a common starting point for this treasure hunt, such as the fireplace or a hall table, where the free ends of the strings are exposed; and each guest may select a string and follow where it leads him.

A cobweb party causes much amusement; for as the guests pass and re-pass each other, strings get entangled, and then one meets friends in such unusual places as behind bookcases, or under dining-room tables!—Mrs. Maysie G., Alameda, Calif.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

PHILLIPS—This name means "the son of Phillip"; and *Phillip* in its turn is from a Greek word meaning "a friend of horses."

Walsh is a local name, and is a variant of *Welsh*. It is of Celtic origin.

Warner, with its variant *Warrener*, is an occupative name, and was originally given to an official who was in charge of the warrens on some great landowner's estate.

Pierce is a surname meaning "the son of *Piers*," and is from the French personal name, one form of which is *Pierre*.

Paddock is a local surname from a township near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England.

Pollitt is a surname from the personal name *Paul*, and, being a diminutive, means "little Paul."

Tozier, like *Tozer*, is an occupative name. A tozer in medieval times was employed in the wool trade, and teased the cloth with a teasel.

In Lighter Vein

1936 Success Story

He had tried hard several times but failed. There had always been some excuse—his youth, appearance, financial status. This time he was determined. There would be no more nonsense.

Brusquely he elbowed his way through dozens of applicants, past private desks, directly into the office of the chief executive.

"Now, look here—" he began. He spoke forcefully, brushing aside all protests.

Ten minutes later, smiling scornfully at the waiting mob, he marched out. At last he was on relief.—*Montreal Star.*

The Reason

"Don't you think the water is rather hard?"

"Possibly—you see it rains quite hard here."

Spoiled

"Where is that beautiful canary bird of yours that used to sing so clearly and sweetly?" asked Mrs. Weatherbee.

"I had to sell him," Mrs. Butlam said tearfully. "My son left the cage on the radio set and he learned static."—*Toronto Globe.*

Its Purpose

"It may be cruel to tell you, but at the party last night your sister promised to become my wife. Will you forgive me for taking her away?"

"Forgive you? Why, man, that's what the party was for."—*Tit-Bits.*

Word a Day

Willie: "Pa, what is a stump speaker?"

Pa: "A politician who pours banana oil on troubled voters."

—London Opinion

Are You Cruising This Summer? Then Join Our Classes at Once and Learn All About It!

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Carpus

CARPUS was a Christian who lived at Troas, a seaport of northwestern Asia Minor; and his chief title to fame is that he was the host of Paul, apparently on the occasion of the apostle's last journey to Rome.

We learn this from a reference in Paul's latest epistle—the second which he wrote to Timothy. There, in chapter 4, verse 13, the apostle makes a special request that when Timothy comes to visit him at Rome he should bring with him "the cloke that I left at Troas with Carpus . . . and the books, but especially the parchments."

With regard to Carpus himself, we possess little information, though tradition has it that he was one of the seventy disciples sent forth by the Master during his lifetime (Luke 10:1); while he is supposed to have become a Christian bishop at a later date.

Daily Anecdote

Critic

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM STEWART ROSE had a valet whom he prized highly. His name was Daniel Hinves; and he had been trained, according to his master's own words, "from his cub-age" to be a servant of no mean propensities.

Mr. Rose traveled widely in literary circles, and Dan was brought in close contact with many famous literary men. In fact, besides developing a talent for cooking, he did considerable "booking," his library consisting primarily of presentation copies.

Dan was often asked for his criticism; and he gave this one of Coleridge: "Master, you say this Mr. Coleridge is a wonderful man. But I can't make him out. I can understand Sir Walter Scott perfectly; Mr. Hallam talks plain common sense that a child may understand; I can even make you out, my master, pretty well, when you steer clear of Latin and Greek and foreign lingos; but I can make nothing; nothing at all of Mr. Coleridge. Still, as you all say so, Mr. Coleridge must be a wonderfully clever man—but what a pity it is he talks such a deal of nonsense."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Meeting Paper Needs

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG man found a rather unusual way to earn a little money each day by going the rounds of his neighborhood selling various kinds of tablets and note paper. He knew how many children found when they went to write a theme, or prepare other school lessons, that they were out of the proper paper on which to do their work. He made it known that he was subject to call and would deliver note books, loose-leaf paper, typing paper, or any related kind of material people wanted.

His whistle, ringing on the night air, made people know the "paper boy" was within call, and his sales were frequent. Many housewives gave him their orders for stationery; and even men, admiring his ingenuity, gave him their office supply orders.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

OPINION has been about evenly divided on whether crypts should be "tough" or "easy." A hard one occasionally, without clues, seems to be the general desire. A Los Angeles reader asks for hints on solving such crypts as contain all long words—no A's, I's, or O's; no double letters; no and's, the's, or that's. And he submits the following as an example of what he means. Those who desire to try it without clues should stop right here. For those who wish solving information, it will be found below:

NVDHYAOPQD, OCLPNBTA-

TWSY, OCHYAYDHOCE: LAVB-

HPEATND.

2. Letter Juggling

You may qualify as a first-class "Mountaineer" if you can complete this letter-juggling stunt in five minutes. Using the 11 letters in the word "MOUNTAINEER" twist them about to spell another 11-letter word.

3. Hidden Word

I am a word of 3 letters, signifying to spoil or to injure. Reversed I am an animal. Transposed I am part of the human body. What word am I?

4. What Weight?

A parcel weighs 2 pounds and ¾ of its weight besides. What is its weight?

5. A Conundrum

Several readers have asked for riddles or conundrums. Here is one clever little twister sent in by a Jackson, Michigan, reader: "Why might Mussolini well be called 'Richard Murphy'?"

Information for Cryptographers

Where no short words, double letters, or any of the more obvious clues seem to be apparent, it is necessary to study word formation, and letter sequences. Take that word "sequences" for example. In the English language Q is almost always followed by U. Some letter combinations never occur. We never see Q followed by B, C, D, and so on. Eliminating the impossibilities, we must study the "possibilities." In the crypt above it is noted that the second and third words start with the letters "OC." This same sequence of OC occurs again near the end of the third word. To an expert this indicates perhaps the prefix "IN" and the suffix "ING." With that for a start, the rest should not be too difficult. More solving information will be included in this department as space permits.—Puzzlesmith.

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Boots' and His Benefactor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Boston

MR. J—— had gone to meet guests at the airport; and, as they were being driven back through busy streets, a small dog dashed out to chase the car, and slipping, was struck by a wheel.

Mr. J—— got out of the car and picked up the little bundle of nondescript tan-and-white hair. The dog was grateful for the kindness and licked the sheltering hand.

Mr. J—— inquired among the quickly gathered throng of neighborhood children, but none of them knew where the dog had come from. The chauffeur then suggested that since the dog was just a mongrel, they might leave it at the Animal Rescue League. But the wistful wag of a stumpy tail, the patient bravery of the little fellow, decided Mr. J—— otherwise. The dog was taken to the J—— home and given every care.

In a few days, Mr. J—— noted an advertisement in the lost and found columns of a newspaper. The description of a lost dog, "Boots," fitted his canine guest. The address given was on a street not far from the scene of the mishap. The man tucked Boots into the wicker basket with the red cushion which had become his luxurious bed, and drove over to East Boston. There in a very humble home, two manly boys, aged nine and eleven, were overjoyed to recover their dog, and Boots fairly danced with happiness.

By tactful questioning the man learned that the two boys had for some time been saving their pennies toward buying a baseball glove and bat to use this spring. When Boots was lost, however, they had eagerly put the small fund into advertising for his return.

Mr. J—— found great gladness in rewarding the unselfish devotion of the lads. They are now both equipped with complete baseball outfits; and Boots has a red leather collar with his name and address handsomely engraved on the shiny brass plate.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: An inventor has devised an apparatus that turns on the radio at 7:00 a. m., rings a bell, flashes a light and blows a horn. —*Press report.* We're not in the market for such a dingus. It might wake us up.

Detroit Free Press: A dictatorship is the most satisfactory form of government, if you always agree with the dictator.

Milwaukee Journal: If a proposed copyright bill is enacted, Vallee foresees grass growing in the radio studios. It would be for the benefit of crooners who moo.

Boston Herald: In many parts of Europe, remarks a wandering correspondent, persons with moderate means do not run cars, because they can't afford to. What's that got to do with it?

Grand Island Independent: If Nero's fiddle sounded anything like the one the neighbor's little boy is learning to play, it may have been the people next door who set Rome afire.

For the Scrapbook

Retirement

He whom God hath gifted with the love of retirement, possesses, as it were, an extra sense.—*Bulwer.*

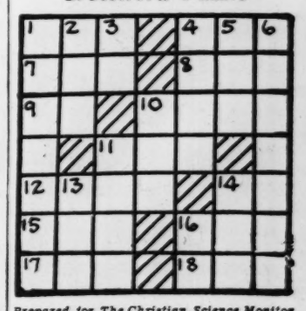
Fear

The only real misery in life is fear. *Schiller.*

Tenderness

Tenderness is the repose of love.—*Rivarol.*

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Uneasiness
7. Abbreviation of American League of Engineers
8. Haunt
9. Pony
10. Skill
11. Jewish month
12. Musical note
13. Opening
15. Equality
16. Bird
17. Devoured
18. Spoke hastily

Down

1. Superintendent
2. A State
3. Limb
4. Mountain in Asia Minor
5. Notched
6. Penetrated
14. Place
15. Comrade

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Lot of People Don't*

By LE PELLEY

JUST THINK -- OUR OWN TELEPHONE !
IT'S GOING TO BE A REAL BUSINESS. WE'LL ALL BE MILLIONAIRES
HELLO, BOYS, HOW ARE THINGS GOING ?
HI MARMADUKE ..... WHAT'S THAT BIG BOOK? OUR BANK BOOK ?
NO --- THIS IS OUR EXPENSE BOOK --- I HAVE ALREADY ENTERED THE TELEPHONE EXPENSE; TWO ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE PAPER; STATIONERY; PENCILS AND OTHER SUPPLIES; PRINTING OF HAND BILLS; TWO SIGNS PAINTED; AND ....
PLUNKY .... I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT PART OF A BUSINESS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles' Work Begins*

By THE HAGERS

AT SCHOOL NEXT MORNING I DISPLAYED THE BACKGROUND FOR THE PLAY I'D MADE.
"THE POND LOOKS REAL," BUD QUACKED, "FROM SHORE" THE TEACHER SAID, "JUST ONE THING MORE:
THE FINAL CHORUS WE CAN'T USE. WOULD YOU WRITE ONE? PLEASE DON'T REFUSE.
THE MAGIC POND OPERETTA TO BE GIVEN BY THE DRAKEVILLE SCHOOL
I CLEARLY SEE MY WORK'S NOT DONE; IN FACT, I THINK IT'S JUST BEGUN!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Bulwarks of Democracy

EVERY American schoolboy is taught the value of an independent judiciary. It is one of the foundation stones of democratic government. Any move similar to that made in Massachusetts to compel judges over seventy years of age to take physical and psychiatrical examinations must strike determined opposition in large and informed sections of public opinion as well as among members of the legal profession. The examinations would be held with a view to retiring a number of judges whose places could be filled with new appointees of the Governor. Retirement of individual judges for good reasons should be possible and should arouse no objection; but the methods and temper of the present project hold out little hope of genuine benefits.

It would be ironic if the Massachusetts system of selecting judges were thus manipulated to leave the judiciary at the mercy of politics. Appointment of judges, instead of election of them, has been relied on to preserve the high caliber of the Massachusetts courts. It has in the past kept them largely free of those political pressures which are sometimes felt in states which elect their judges. And under the appointment system the Massachusetts courts have earned a high regard in the legal profession throughout the United States.

The proposal to retire judges on such questionable grounds as the examinations would afford is dangerous in two ways. It may result in the displacement of some of the State's most respected and dependable judges, such, for instance, as Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the State's Supreme Court. It may set a precedent and indeed provide the mechanics for future political forays in the judicial field.

It has been well said that if dictatorship ever comes to the United States it will come not through the frank overturn of the democratic system, but under the disguise of that system: The form will remain and lip service will be paid to the ideal; but the operations of government will take place independently of the people's will and at the dictates of an intrenched political oligarchy. One of the bulwarks against such a development, as the founders of the American system were aware, is an independent judiciary. When politics appoints judges, the system of checks and balances loses one of its essentials, and the people lose their certainty of the courts' protection against government encroachment on popular rights.

The general support that Americans have steadily given to the United States Supreme Court, despite seeming setbacks to measures which had been thought necessary for economic reform and recovery, is an indication that the people still know how to value the independence of their courts. It is not likely the people of Massachusetts will tolerate any measures that threaten the efficacy of an independent judiciary.

Soldier of the Last Crusade

FIELD MARSHAL LORD ALLENBY fought on the right side. If service under arms were all that counted, men might still dispute the fairness of that view. The greatest battle General Allenby ever fought was only just beginning the day he passed through Jerusalem's Jaffa Gate in the vanguard of his victorious British army. Victory is the end with most warriors. But to General Lord Allenby—rated by military experts as one of the more brilliant architects of victory—victory without peace was a worthless prize.

The laurels bestowed upon the conqueror held no false glamour for the soldier who commanded the British cavalry in Flanders and later liberated the Holy Land from Ottoman rule. The medals on this general's tunic were empty tokens compared with the insignia he carried deep in his heart:

> The glory of conquest is departing. Its gains are Dead Sea fruit, its legacy bitter memories alone.

Barely a fortnight ago at his installation as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, Lord Allenby voiced those words before students who have grown up in that period of poignant memory. Speaking before a national gathering of the American Legion, Lord Allenby acclaimed the signing of the Kellogg Pact as "the finest achievement of modern times." What if this pledge has gone the way of other solemn compacts! What if the world did let the old soldier down! "Peace must come from men's hearts," he told the American veterans, "you cannot depend on treaties to make peace."

That was the line on which the battle waged by this soldier-statesman long was joined. His countrymen acclaim him for the conquest of Palestine, for what history records as the Last Crusade. But Allenby realized the crusade was not ended back in the autumn of 1918 when the world laid down its arms.

Practical Christianity is founded on universal peace. Field Marshal Lord Allenby held to this truth. His weapons were the precepts of the Prince of Peace, weapons he knew were sharper than any two-edged sword.

G-MEN have deflated the "easy-money" dollar to a point where the reckless speculators find crime doesn't pay.

Dilemma on the Danube

THE sudden reconstitution of the Cabinet in Vienna, resulting in the ousting of Fascist Vice-Chancellor von Starhemberg, shifts but does not solve the basic political problems which Austria is facing—problems in which a precariously balanced Europe is vitally concerned. Clericals and Fascists continue their struggle for control within the country. Italy and Germany still strain for hegemony from without. And monarchist and dictator have not halted maneuvering for advantage.

The situation appears, if possible, to have become more complicated in the last six months. When the second Schuschnigg-Starhemberg Cabinet was formed last October, there was little assumption that a real working agreement had been reached. The Clerical and Fascist partnership was characterized as less of a fraternal embrace than a mutual stranglehold.

Since then, the effort of Chancellor Schuschnigg to curb Prince von Starhemberg's Heimwehr forces has constituted an audible prelude that removed the surprise from Wednesday's overturn. And although Herr Schuschnigg's Clericals are now in control, the activities of the Prince and his private army may prove fully as embarrassing as when he was inside the Cabinet.

The ability of the Chancellor to set Prince von Starhemberg aside is indicative of a weakening of the Italian influence to which the Austrian Fascist movement owed much of its strength. Yet, with the Cabinet recast, Chancellor Schuschnigg sent pledges of loyalty to Rome. Apparently he cannot overlook the value of Italian support in preventing Germany from engulfing Austria in "Anschluss."

Whether the weakening of the Italian position internationally has been such as to alter this situation is problematical. It has been assumed at times that Germany and Italy—drawn together by opposition of the other powers to the Ethiopian and Rhineland policies—might agree on the independence of Austria with the hope of reviving some semblance of the Triple Alliance. But such a solution, even if it were actually envisaged, would not touch the deeply rooted Italo-German rivalry over control of Austria.

In final analysis it may be the attitude of other major European powers that decides between the two contenders. France maintains its opposition to extension of German or Italian influence along the Danube. But there are signs that Britain, believing that Austrian "independence" is neither economically real nor politically practical, may raise less than insuperable objection to German assumption of a dominant position in Austrian affairs.

Beyond these factors, Otto's designs upon a Hapsburg throne present an incalculable phase of the Danubian dilemma. Many Austrians, among them Chancellor Schuschnigg, regard a restoration as the best possible safeguard to Austrian independence. Yet they are genuinely apprehensive of the repercussions that it would cause, especially among the Little Entente. Here much may depend on the attitude of the Vatican which at present seems to be withholding its once active support for a restoration.

Meanwhile the domestic difficulties of Austria continue to illustrate that dictatorship only plasters over the cracks of internal disagreement. For the more ruthless the rule, the more it complicates the very problems it was intended to liquidate.

Pressure Patriotism

THE Joint Committee on Air Defense thought it worth a "Special Bulletin." The House of Representatives had just passed, among three bills to strengthen the American air force, one which increased the authorized number of Army Air Corps planes from 1800 to 4000. The others provided for personnel and reserves. The bulletin thanked the member organizations of the committee for "wonderful response" and "active co-operation." It concluded:

> *If you agree with this program, we suggest that you express yourself as you have in the past, through your local papers and to your senators.*

Joint Committees on Keeping American Democracy Safe may also consider these bills worthy of special bulletins. There should be no objection from the Committee on Air Defense if these bulletins mention that first and foremost among organizations listed as members of the Air Defense Committee is the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc. For the letterhead of the committee itself makes this frankly clear. Nor should there be any objection to the bulletins' mentioning that the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce includes most of the important manufacturers of planes such as will be required to strengthen the air force. The list is available to anyone, in the Aircraft Year Book. Only one thing about such bulletins as antimilitaristic groups might issue could be objectionable, namely, to conclude their message thus:

> *If you (dis)agree with this program, we suggest that you express yourself as you have in the past, through your local papers and to your senators.*

That smacks of pressure politics. And who can be sure that pressure politics may not be employed for something besides patriotic motives?

Out of Fascist Mouths

Book News of the Day

FOR the anti-Fascist, Professor Gaetano Salvemini has written a definitive contemporary work on Italy—UNDER THE AXE OF FASCISM (New York: Viking. $3). No wonder Mr. Salvemini, now teaching at Harvard, is ranked by some as the number one opponent of the Italian Government. He has marshaled with thoroughness many regiments and corps of facts. Most of them come from Fascist sources. And he sends these factual battalions sweeping across the pages of his book to an overwhelming exposure of the fate of labor under the naked lictor's ax.

The work is notable for its restraint in the matter of polemic. Mr. Salvemini is a man of profound anti-Fascist feelings. But his occasional passages of satire seem to emerge quite naturally out of the scholarly text.

* * *

Facts above all are needed relative to Italian Fascism. An Italian Government propaganda machine devotes tireless energy to merchandising Fascism to the rest of the world, and telling only what the Government wishes known. The measure of its success in one-sided presentation is the amount of misinformation which Mr. Salvemini finds it necessary to correct. A few writers have penetrated behind the official façade; Finer's "Mussolini's Italy" and a few other works are quoted with approbation. But the great majority, even including students of some repute, are shown in greater or less degree, consciously or unconsciously, to have been influenced by the glowing official publicity.

Hence the indispensable research of Mr. Salvemini. The purpose of the book, says his preface, "is to provide the English-speaking public with accurate information not about the whole economic, social and political system of the Fascist dictatorship, but about one single phase of it, i. e., those institutions through which Fascism claims to have solved the problem of the relations between capital and labor. As the reader will discover for himself, the sources used in our study have been almost exclusively Fascist sources: official documents and statistics, speeches and writings of Fascist leaders and 'thinkers', and news taken from Italian Fascist daily papers and periodicals." Lest this scholarly prospect seem forbidding to some, be it added that a more absorbing and readable style, illuminated by wit and irony, could scarcely be found on the more serious bookshelves.

* * *

To quote summaries glibly would be to betray the object of the author. Suffice it to say that this general conclusion was left with at least one reader: that Fascism has used enforced, progressive wage reductions as the way out of every dilemma; that a downward spiral of deflation has been set in motion; and that not even the most absolute dictatorship can continue into such an economic vortex.

In the final pages, certain highly stimulating statements are made by the author. He says that the Fascist bureaucracy is no longer an army of mercenaries in the pay of big industry; the mercenaries have become in large degree their masters' masters. He says that neither the army chiefs nor big business wanted the Ethiopian war; that it was willed by Mussolini as a purge directed against the restive Fascist left wing; also to give the people military glory in the place of daily bread. He questions what big business and the army will do, with power slipped so far out of their hands and into the clutches of the party bureaucracy. These statements are not so heavily documented as the other chapters—perhaps necessarily. They may, one hopes, lead to another book.

S. R. D.

Lion and the Mouse

On a Scottish Island

The Captain Buys a Whigmaleerie

"THREE and six for this braw kist o' drawers—three and seven ootside the window—three and eight on my left ——."

This was on a Scottish island. One of the big old houses on the brae, where the same family had spent every summer for years, was being sold off—Andra Todd, the bellman, acting as auctioneer. It was a gala event—almost everyone was there—a fine holiday feeling in the air. Annie (my young "landlady"), was bidding for something, so I went into the garden for a while. The lawns were dotted with sociable groups. Rustic benches had been pulled up to the windows, and people were standing on them when they wished to bid from out there. On one of them, where she had been perched ever since Andra started selling in the room beyond, was Effie MacKim. Just inside the casement was a golden chair which she obviously yearned to own. She gazed at it wistfully, and sometimes she reached in and smoothed the brocade upholstery.

* * *

I found myself thinking about the quiet loveliness of Effie's life. Without children herself, she had taken in the "wee orphaned bairns" of her husband's sister—all three of them—and she had brought them up wisely and lovingly. They were all out in the world now, and doing well, but their education had taken every penny she and "Wully" had been able to earn—there had been nothing left for luxuries.

Someone shouted: "Pit up the bonny chair, Andra," and Effie leaned excitedly into the room. Standing beside me was Annie's uncle, Captain MacRae, and he was thinking of Effie, too, for he said: "Bidding awa' her bawbees for a geegaw. And the braw pewter she gave me the ither day! I was scolding her for having it on her top shelf, and she brought it doon, and said to put it with my set—that it was a dish she never used."

Willy MacKim drove up to the gate, tethered his horse, and came beside us—silent as usual. The bidding was becoming shrill—odd, how many people wanted that ornate chair. The other things—and they were often genuine antiques—were going for next to nothing.

"Seven and elevenpence," cried a voice, and Effie said, almost recklessly, "Eight shillings." "Eight and thruppence," called someone else, and after that the bids were increased by silver coins instead of by pennies. At that development, Effie, after one more gulped effort, jumped to the ground and stood holding her trembling lips firmly together. Willy took one stride, and was at her side, saying concernedly: "What is't my lassie?"

* * *

She started—she hadn't seen him standing there—and she said, "Naethin', Wully."

"Is't some braw thing ye're hankering after?" he persisted.

She shook her head, and he said, sternly, "So that's it!" Then he stepped onto the bench, and as she looked with wondering eyes, he said, over his shoulder, "It isn't yon bonny chair?" She still shook her head, but he joined the bidders nevertheless. The sums offered were now running high—high, at least, for that unsophisticated spot. "Eleven shillings," shouted Willy. "Eleven and six," defied a voice. Effie was pale. "The man's daft," she gasped. "He'll be biddin' awa' his machine." Catching his coat, she literally jerked him down. But as she did so, Captain MacRae took his place!

At this moment, the auctioneer's sister, Georgie, having discovered that the boatman was one of those who had been helping to raise the bid, exclaimed irately: "Gavin Geddes, what's a weedow-man wanting wi' a braw chair?" The interruption displeased her brother, and he roared, "Hae ye tint yer reason a'thegether?"

It was known that the Captain would bid for things until he got them, so Andra after a few futile attempts to renew interest, said resignedly, "At twelve and sixpence, sold!"

* * *

I waited eagerly to see what would happen now, for I knew very well that my connoisseur friend hadn't bought that spindly affair for himself. He came out carrying it shoulder high, with a comic look of embarrassment on his face, and as our eyes met, he rumbled in lowered tones: "Me buying a whigmaleerie!" Then he set it down before Effie and Willy MacKim. "This," said he, "is with my compliments."

"But," stammered Willy, reddening uncomfortably, "we canna ——"

"Aye, aye," broke in the Captain, impatiently. "Fine I ken ye canna be accepting things. Man, ye're as prood as—as—. But this is for Effie. My thanks for yon fine pewter. Will ye accept my thanks, Effie?"

And Effie, her incredulous gaze fixed on the treasure, answered tremulously: "Aye, that I will."

The Captain nudged me, and as we walked away, he said,

"She'll hae the whole toon traipsin' in to see yon gaudy piece. It'll mean scouring her bonny wee hoose every single day and fine she kens it. But does she care? Women are funny folk!"

M. G. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

For Freer Trade

SPEAKING of the compromises of statesmen, Mr. Keynes once remarked that maybe "this is the best of which a democracy is capable—to be jockeyed, humbugged, cajoled along the right road." The remark may well be applied to the series of treaties which Secretary Hull is negotiating so painstakingly and so painfully. . . .

In the analysis of the new French treaty, the State Department speaks of the "concessions made to France." And what are these "concessions"? They consist in permitting Americans to buy more cheaply perfumes, vanilla beans, Roquefort cheese, . . . broadsilk, lace. . . . We are consenting to let ourselves suffer the sacrifice of paying less for these excellent French products. Let no one think, however, that the French people are not making a similarly great sacrifice. They are making the concession of permitting themselves to buy at less cost more American fresh fruit, more American canned vegetables, . . . more automobiles, radios, typewriters and tractors.

On the other hand, both nations have obtained great advantages to compensate for these painful sacrifices. The French . . . perfume makers, lace manufacturers and a few others have obtained the privilege of providing Americans with these luxuries and by the same token we have the privilege of doing a lot of work with which to provide Frenchmen with a better breakfast and better cars in which to ride.

This is the way the matter has to be presented to the public, because, according to the topsy-turvy economics of the modern world, it is a sacrifice to receive wealth and it is an advantage to present wealth to others. . . .

Thus international trade has the distinction of being one of the few realms of business where almost everyone believes that it is more blessed to give than to receive. . . .
—*Walter Lippmann, in the New York Herald Tribune.*

Clarifying Responsibilities

THE only honorable and practical course for us is to give notice at once that after two years we shall no longer accept the automatic and universal obligation to go to war contained in Articles 10 and 16, and to invite our fellow-members to consider how the League can be restored to the universality which is its essence, and continued as an instrument for international conciliation and a focus of world unity which all nations can join, and not as, what General Smuts called it, "an internaticnal war office," which will steadily shrink by resignations. To continue to pretend that we are ready for war everywhere is only to deceive ourselves, to strain the unity of the Empire, and to mislead Europe.

Once we have done this, I think the position may clear. Once Europe knows that we are committed to defend France and Belgium, and, as Herr Hitler suggests, Holland also against unprovoked aggression, but that we have no military commitment of any kind in regard to the rest of Europe, or which may arise out of France's treaties with other powers, it may create a regional security system which may end the fear of immediate war and so reach the mood in which it can agree to bring about peacefully those readjustments in Europe which may end the competition in armaments.—*From letter by the Marquis of Lothian, in the London Times.*

Britain's Rearmament Unproductive

IT IS, of course, manifestly impossible to gauge the probable effects of rearmament on this country's economy. In the long run, it must be unfavorable, because armaments are unproductive in every sense. Its influences, in the short run, may be for either good or ill, with its effect on the rate of interest largely the determining factor. In any case, it is certain that the favorable repercussions, if any, will not be so large as is sometimes imagined.
—*London Financial News.*

The Wide Horizon

The Real Colonial Urge

By Livingston Hartley

A MAJOR cause of the prevailing strain in Europe is the demand of two overpopulated great powers for overseas colonies. This demand has led Italy into war, into the violation of her national promises, and into appalling sacrifices imposed by the cost of war, by sanctions, and by international ill will.

National leaders in Italy and the Reich have set forth the need for colonies on five main grounds: outlets for surplus population, markets, raw materials, reservoirs of man power, and prestige. How real this need is can best be determined by a factual examination of the value of overseas colonies for these five purposes. This examination may be restricted to Africa, which is the only continent where the colonial ambitions of the two great "have-not" powers could be realized in practice.

Statistics show that the value of African colonies as outlets for population is almost nonexistent. Except for temperate South Africa, Morocco, Algeria and Tunis, the African continent is not suitable for colonization by white peasants or farmers. The only openings for Europeans are found in government service, commerce in the cities, or the management of native labor in agriculture.

The figures of European settlement in Africa after a century of colonization are eloquent on this point. There are now scarcely 3,500,000 Europeans in the whole of Africa, of whom 2,000,000 are in British South Africa and 1,200,000 in equally temperate French North Africa. In the whole remainder of the Dark Continent there are only some 300,000 whites, a large proportion of whom are troops and civil servants.

* * *

Clearly, the claim for African colonies as outlets for overpopulation is far more useful for propaganda than valid in reality.

The value of African colonies as a market for home industries and as sources of raw materials can best be examined in the British Empire, which covers 26 per cent of the surface of the world and 33 per cent of Africa. If we omit the self-governing Dominions and India, which are in no way comparable with African colonies, we find that British trade statistics show some astonishing facts. In 1931 the United Kingdom sent 10 per cent of her exports to all her colonies and only 3.2 per cent to her colonies in Africa, less than she sent to Holland. In the same year, the United Kingdom received 5 per cent of her imports from all her colonies, and only 1.3 per cent from her colonies in Africa, less than she received from Finland.

This extremely low percentage of imports from colonies can be explained by the fact that imports, unlike exports, do not follow the flag. Any sane importer seeks to buy in the cheapest market, and will not of his own accord pay more than the market price for cotton, copper or rubber from nationally owned sources.

The claim for colonies as sources of raw materials has, however, another angle. We are told by the expansionists that colonies allow a great power to become self-sufficient in time of war. This argument is only valid in one circumstance, when the colonial power possesses supremacy at sea.

Germany found herself cut off from her colonial raw materials during the World War by British command of the sea. In the same way, an Italian Ethiopia could not supply Italy with colonial products during a war with any superior sea power.

* * *

Similarly, the claim that overseas colonies furnish a reservoir for man power in war is only valid when naval supremacy is assured. French African troops and native regiments from India fought in France twenty years ago while German colonial troops remained in Africa.

Only one of the five reasons for colonies in Africa rests on a firm foundation, the requirements of national prestige. This is the real asset that Mussolini seeks in Ethiopia, personal prestige as well as national. It is also the real basis of German colonial claims, the urge to recover the prewar status of complete equality with Great Britain or France in all aspects of national life. This urge for prestige may seem rather ridiculous to Americans, but it is a very real factor in continental Europe, particularly to dictators who must give their people something in exchange for their personal liberty. The flag waving overseas and the building of railroads, factories and modern towns are all visible, if costly, symbols of national prestige.

If the value of overseas colonies lies more in prestige than in concrete assets, why should not the great colonial powers satisfy the ambitions of the "have nots" in Africa in exchange for equivalent compensation? The answer is again national prestige, which is bound up as much in the maintenance of colonies as in their acquisition. Prestige is meat to dictators and sometimes to democracies.